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SICK

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HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

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THE MARIPOSA "WHALE."

Some Great Exploits of a Giant California Hunter.

His Fame to Be Perpetuated by a Monument—Stronger Than Sandow and More Dexterous Than Corbett.

Steps are being taken in Fresno to erect a monument to Asberry Wills, the famed Maripo a giant, who used to whip bears single-handed and who could lift more than Sandow, and was altogether more formidable in his way than Corbett.

He was the most famous of all California's strong men, and was probably the most phenomenal man in his successes as a hunter ever known on the Pacific coast. Asberry died over a dozen years ago, and his body lies in a rocky defile near the edge of King's Canyon. The determination on the part of some California pioneers to build a monument to his memory has caused many remarkable stories of his prowess to be related. His phenomenal strength, coupled with his exploits in the Sierras, are fresh in the minds of the Argonauts.

Asberry was born in Mariposa county, and at the age of seventeen years stood six feet four inches in his stocking feet, and was at once entitled to and received the sobriquet of the "Butterly Whale." The word "butterly" was the translation of Mariposa, which in the Spanish means butterfly. The name was originally bestowed to the county because of the very large number of curious butterflies there. The "Whale" was exceedingly fond of adventure in the wild mountains about him. He was of fine physique, proportionately built, and with eyes as sharp as an eagle's. His hair and beard were as black as a raven's wing, and he always wore quantities of both.

This man was always accompanied by two companions, whom he designated as "Old Hell-in-the-Brush" and "Heart Deep." The former was a magnificent London twist rifle-bore gun, which carried an ounce ball. It weighed eighteen pounds, and was an old-fashioned muzzle loader, but never in any way went back on the name bestowed on it by the "Butterly Whale." "Heart Deep" was a huge double-edged steel dirk weighing eleven pounds, which the "Whale" wielded as easily as the average man would a penknife.

On one occasion, while on a hunting trip on the south fork of King's river, he came to a meadow and concluded to fence off a little of it for the use of his mustangs. He and the single companion with him began felling the trees. By some miscalculation one of the trees fell in a different direction from what was expected, and caught the friend of the giant, crushing him to the earth. It had been a very lofty tree, was two feet thick, where it caught the unfortunate man, and was almost as heavy as lead. But the "Whale" was equal to the emergency. Concentrating all his giant strength, he lifted the trunk from the crushed and bleeding form. The man soon died of his injuries, but his last hours were much easier by reason of the feat of his giant friend. Many other feats of strength were performed by him at different times. His lifting power was nine times his own weight, or eighteen hundred pounds.

One of his most phenomenal feats of strength, combined with his great presence of mind in time of danger, was illustrated while he was on the middle fork of King's river prospecting for gold. Just before dusk one evening he espied a six-months-old grizzly, weighing fully two hundred pounds, on a shelving ledge of rock asleep. The "Whale" said he would capture the beautiful thing alive, and began to steal up on it. His companion, Lewis, advised him that he had better shoot it, but the "Whale" said he would enjoy the fun. At this Lewis climbed a tree to be out of any possible scrimmage. The giant advanced cautiously up to the edge of the ledge and grasped the young grizzly by its hind feet. The bear woke, was astonished, and for the first time in its life summoned all its young strength in a desperate battle. It chanced that the edge of the bowlder on which the "Whale" stood was sloping, and he could not get a firm foothold. A fearful struggle ensued, and at length both bear and man rolled off into the copse of yerba buena and fern. The brute was powerful and set up a yelling.

This called the mother, a huge grizzly, only a few rods away, from the brush. She came twenty feet at a bound, growling terribly, and with eyes blazing like fire. Lewis, from his perch in the tree, tried to shoot her and fired several times. In rolling over with the bear the "Whale" had come up on top. He realized immediately his precarious position, and, grabbing the cub by its heels, swung it with prodigious force, by a powerful swing of his great arms, against the giant grizzly. Its head struck the fiery brute square in the mouth, and its bruised and bleeding form dropped from his hands. Quicker than it would be possible to tell it the "Whale" had jumped to the fore and buried the eleven pounds of steel of "Heart Deep" in the vitals of the old bear, killing her immediately. Lewis clambered down from his tree and looked in vain for marks of his bullets. He had not hit the bear at all. "Heart Deep" alone had done the work.

The giant of Mariposa only met one enemy to which he was forced to succumb. Mountain fever at last seized his powerful frame, his mind departed, and soon the reaper wrapped his thick, mysterious mantle of eternity about him. On the left bank of the deep and somber King river canyon beneath a few feet of granite soil and the shade of a wide-spreading juniper, wrapped in his hunting garb, unwept, unconfined and unsung, except in local tradition, lies the hero of Mariposa, and above his grave is only this inscription:

THE WHALE.

Engagement Fright.

A young fellow whose betrothal had just been announced was met by an intimate friend lately who questioned the happy man on his changed appearance. To these kindly queries the youth replied. "Well, I don't know what it is, unless there is such a thing as engagement fright. If there is that's what I have."

A RICE ELEVATOR.

New Orleans Claims the First One Ever Erected in the World.

What the New Orleans papers call "the first rice elevator in the world" has just been erected in that city, says the Seattle Telegraph. The "plant" consists of an elevator tower, into which the grain is directed through a movable chute from the loaded railroad cars and from which it is transferred by machinery to the bins and barrels of the warehouse, the latter being connected with the elevator tower by a covered bridge. The rice on reaching the summit of the tower, is spilled out on a rubber belt some sixty feet in length, running at a high rate of speed between rollers inclined at an angle of sixty degrees. These rollers are located at intervals of eight feet and serve to keep the rubber belt curved in such a manner that the rice is not spilled while in transit. This belt terminates just within the wall of the warehouse, where the grain is received in a hopper. At the bottom of this hopper is an aperture opened by a trap door, through which the rice is spilled on to a screw conveyor traversing the length of the second story of the warehouse and passing over a series of bins designed to receive the grain. By a delicate arrangement of scales and weights the rice is weighed while in the hopper. At regular intervals rubber belts similar to the one running from the elevator tower receive the rice from the screw and carry it across the bins. An ingenious contrivance causes it to be dropped into the receptacle when that receptacle is reached. A single man can operate this apparatus and thus control the movement of each class of rice, till it is finally deposited in its appropriate bin. Its travels are by no means terminated at this point. Six screw conveyors traverse the ceiling of a lower story. Opening the trap doors in the bottom of the bins on the story above, the rice enters the spirals of these machines and is borne across the building and received upon another rubber belt. This leads directly to the milling department, where the husks are stripped off and the grain prepared for the market. The capacity of the elevator is estimated at about eight hundred barrels per hour, which is equivalent to twenty four hundred bushels, or four loaded cars. The warehouse can accommodate ninety thousand bushels of grain.

A WOMAN'S MAIL ARMOR.

The Strange Garment Worn by a California Adventuress.

The story of the achievement of Maria Bensley has become familiar through the recent attempts at settlement of the Bensley estate in San Francisco. The story of the woman's personality, as related by the Examiner, is more remarkable. As one evidence of her peculiarities it may be cited that she wore a coat of mail. The woman was the wife of John Bensley, once a financial power in San Francisco. When he failed and fled, after hiding his property, to escape his creditors, she remained to fight them, and proved herself a diplomat. After several transfers she got hold of the Bensley property, in turn disposing of it to a fictitious woman, from whom she had no trouble in securing a power of attorney. "Mrs. De Tarente" she called this fictitious woman, and, needless to say, when Mrs. Bensley desired to dispose of any property Mrs. De Tarente never dissented. While Bensley was away his wife found herself in many trying situations, and when she became a widow her peace of mind was still disturbed by the importunities of creditors and their recourse to the law. Mrs. Bensley traced her pedigree back to noble families that never existed, and her pride was based on titles that were never bestowed. She had few confidantes and the enemies her husband had acquired readily transferred their attention to her. She was worried, and looked it. She grew thin and feeble, but lost no whit of her pluck. One day Mrs. Bensley was dining at the Pleasanton when a message was brought to her. She read it, gasped and fainted. As she fell from her chair she struck the floor with a clang. People who raised the attenuated form wondered at its weight. When medical attention was called the mystery was explained. Inclosing the woman's body was a coat of mail, steel-linked and bullet proof. In her contentions and her scheming to keep creditors from getting their dues she had learned to fear vengeance. It is believed that until death Mrs. Bensley wore her armor. When stricken with heart disease she was still in the midst of a legal fight, still maintaining her frauds, and had as much reason as ever to believe herself in danger of violence.

Belgian Marriage Licenses.

A recent enactment in Belgium has made it obligatory for brides to have their marriage licenses or "marriage lines," as they call them in that land of fens and dikes, gorgeously bound in gilt-edge morocco. This is considerately done—or, in other words, done for a consideration—by the municipalities, who have now taken to binding up a quantity of more or less useful information with the documents. There is a summary of the Belgain marriage laws, a rough and ready lesson on the treatment of children, and a table with spaces for a catalogue of the issue of the marriage. The table contains room for twelve children to be entered, so this may be taken as a gentle hint that that number is the extreme limit tolerated by Belgian burghers in a well-conducted family. The manual seems only to need the addition of a few choice receipts and a hint or two on the best means of obtaining divorces in order to defy criticism.

The Whistling Oyster.

That the whistling mania should go as far as the oyster is not at all astonishing, for why should not a bivalve do what a woman does? It was an enterprising oyster who lived in a shell in the year 1840 and was exhibited in London. If we can believe the words of thousands who saw it, the thing somehow actually whistled. Douglas Jerrold, who saw it, surmised that the oyster had undoubtedly "been crossed in love and now whistled to keep up appearances, with an idea of showing that it didn't care."—London Answers.

—A great deal of meanness masquerades in all parts of the land under the name of prudence.—Bam's Horn.

THE FIRST TEST.

Doctors Give Chloroform a Trial as an Anæsthetic.

Startling Results Obtained from Administrations of the Untried Drug—Dignified Physicians in Grotesque Attitudes.

While the discovery of anæsthetics in surgery was made by an American—it is claimed for three different men—yet the first use of chloroform for the purpose was made by Dr., afterward Sir, James Simpson. Chloroform is still generally used by English surgeons, while in this country most surgeons prefer ether. A recent article in the Century by Miss Eve Simpson, his daughter, gives an interesting account of her father's experiments. In his resolution to discover some new and unobjectionable agent to produce insensibility under the surgeon's knife he was bold almost to rashness. He tried every new compound first upon himself, and then, with a few devoted medical friends, made further tests of all such as seemed to promise success.

In the year 1847, especially, he had been working hard, holding, with Prof. Miller, Dr. Duncan and Dr. Keith, a sort of anæsthetic seance every night after supper. So many strange, unpleasant and more or less dangerous mixtures were tried by these gentlemen that one of them, Prof. Miller, made it his custom to make a brief call at breakfast time every morning in order, as he would say, cheerfully, to hear if any of the experimenters of the evening before were dead yet.

It was one evening in November, after having tried several other substances with little effect, that Dr. Simpson bethought himself of a small bottle of chloroform which he had meant to try and which must be somewhere about the place. A search was instituted, and it was found under a heap of waste paper.

It was tried at once. Immediately a delightful excitement seized upon the doctors; their talk became brilliant, mirthful and then positively hilarious. Prof. Miller, Mrs. Simpson, and one or two members of the family who were present, became much interested in listening to the doctors as they expatiated upon the charms, qualities and agreeable effects of the new fluid. Prof. Miller relates what ensued:

"Suddenly there was a talk of sounds being heard like those of a cotton mill, louder and louder—a moment more, then all was quiet, and then a crash!

"On awaking, Dr. Simpson's first perception was mental. 'This is far stronger and better than ether,' said he to himself. His second was to note that he was prostrate on the floor, and that among the friends about him there was both confusion and alarm.

"Hearing a noise, he turned about and saw Dr. Duncan beneath a chair; his jaw had dropped, his eyes were staring, his head was bent half under him. He was quite unconscious, and was snoring in a most determined and alarming manner. More noise still and much motion.

"Then his eyes overtook Dr. Keith's feet and legs making valorous efforts to overturn the supper table, or more probably to annihilate everything that was on it. I say 'more probably,' for frequent repetitions of inhalation have confirmed, in the case of my esteemed friend, a character for maniacal and unrestrained destructiveness, under chloroform in the transition stage."

It is little wonder that Mrs. Simpson was alarmed. But the daring doctors were extricated from among the legs of chairs and tables, and soon recovered themselves and were filled with triumph at the success of their new anæsthetic. When Dr. Simpson became Sir James Simpson, he took for his motto Victo Dolore (pain conquered), which certainly meant more and was more honorably earned than the mottoes of most noblemen and noble houses.

A Miner's Inch.

The mode of measurement of a miner's inch of water varies in different localities, but the accepted legal measure is that quantity of water which will flow through an opening of one square inch in the bottom of a vessel under a mean pressure of four inches. Fifty of the above miner's inches is equivalent to a discharge of one cubic foot of water per second. To get the number of gallons in miner's inches multiply the given number of inches by 14.961, pointing off five decimals. The result will be the number of gallons discharged per second. To get the miner's inch in gallons, divide the number of gallons flow, or discharge per minute, by 8.9766. The result will be the number of inches sought. One miner's inch in gallons: Per second is 0.1496; per minute, 8.976; per hour, 538.56; per day, 12,925.44; per month, 393,418; per year, 4,721,017. One miner's inch will flow: Ten acres per year, 1.45 feet deep; 14.49 acres per year, 1 foot deep; 18.11 acres per year, 9 inches deep.

A Clear Case of Beat.

Judge Underwood, of Georgia, once met a friend on a train and said to him: "I want to tell you of a case I had before me at Cedartown the other day, and see what you think of it." He then stated the case, and his friend expressed a view of it, to which he replied: "That same view you express was very largely, ably and elaborately maintained before me on this hearing by Wright, Branham, Featherstone and several other lawyers from Rome—old lawyers, experienced lawyers — and there was not a soul on the other side but a bright young lawyer from Cedartown, who had never had any experience, and myself. This, in fact, was his first case, and they out-argued us; but we beat them, sir—we beat 'em!"

Kossuth and His Mother.

One of the most painful trials of Kossuth's exile was his inability to be present at the deathbed of his mother. She lived in poverty in Brussels, and she expressed a desire to see her son once more before she died. The Belgian government of that day would not grant his request to visit her unless he consented to be accompanied wherever he went by an officer of police. He might have consented to this degrading condition, says one biographer, for his sake; but no sooner did his mother hear of it than she herself forbade him to come to her, and she expired in the last days of 1852, blessing him with her dying breath.

FIGHTING DUELS IN ITALY.

About the Only Exercise in Which Natives of the Sunny Land Indulge.

Dueling is the leading and almost the only athletic sport in Italy, says the Idler. It is true that there is an Alpine club, so-called because its members climb the lesser heights of the Apennines, but there is no cricket, and, except among the laboring classes, ball games of even the mildest character are hardly ever played. The young Italian gentleman finds in dueling an exercise which is beneficial to his muscles and sufficiently exciting to interest him, and the middle-aged Italian keeps up his practice with the foils and occasionally challenges and fights a friend just to show that he is not so old as to have lost a genial interest in the innocent pursuits of youth. Dueling is contrary to law in Italy, but the duelist is never punished (unless he should accidentally kill a man), except in the army, where the sport is obligatory and strictly prohibited. The same curious anomaly exists in Germany, where army officers are arrested and punished if they fight a duel and either cashiered or forced to resign if they do not. The Italian officer, when challenged to fight, is virtually told: "You'll be condemned if you do and condemned if you don't." This seems to the Anglo-Saxon decidedly idiotic, but nothing can well be more idiotic than dueling. Playing charades in a drawing-room rises to philosophic heights of wisdom in comparison with it. At least ninety-nine out of every hundred Italian duels are of the class technically known as "first blood" duels. That is to say, the combat ceases the moment either of the adversaries loses blood. In these duels the sword is always used, and the slightest scratch on the hand or the arm—which are the localities usually scratched—signalizes the end of the game and authorizes the duelists to sheathe their weapons and go somewhere to dinner together. Instances have happened in which a duelist has been accidentally run through the body and killed, but incidents of this sort are extremely infrequent compared with the fatalities of the football field. Italian dueling is probably the safest of all athletic sports, except prize fighting as practiced by modern pugilists by means of letters to the sporting papers.

JONES' SNAKE-KILLING PIGS.

The Farmer Trained His Razorbacks to Exterminate Serpents.

"Talk about snakes," said a resident of Boston the other day, "there are more of 'em to the square acre in Florida than in any other part of this glorious country. But as numerous as they are they are not half as abundant as they were a few years ago, before any organized effort was made to annihilate the whole serpentine breed.

"It seems that a bright idea involving the wholesale extinction of snakes entered the mind of one William Jones, who up to that time had been a poor farmer struggling to support a big family. Now he is one of the solid men of the county, and he made all his money by the successful execution of that idea. He knew that the ordinary razorback hog of Florida was a great natural enemy of snakes, and he set to work to systematically train a whole drove of hogs to hunt down and destroy the reptiles. In a little while he had his swine as thoroughly trained in their part as setter dogs are drilled to point quail. He first cleared his own farm of a vast quantity of big ones, and then he began to hire out his hogs to his neighbors who were snake-afflicted. The fame of those razorbacks spread all over the land and people whose places were infested with rattlesnakes and men who were clearing up new land sent for Jones' hogs.

"This is no romance, for I talked with Jones himself and he told me all about it, and exhibited his book of engagements, which also contained a record of all the snakes slain for the last twelve months. I have every reason to believe he was stating the facts, for he gave me a warm invitation to visit his place and promises to give an exhibition that would demonstrate the skill of his snake-killers."

A Long Pursuit.

Balzac or Gaboriau never wrote a more thrilling story of long pursuit and successful revenge than comes by the China steamer in accounts of the assassination in Shanghai of Kim Ok Kim, the Corean refugee. It occurred in a foreign hotel in the European settlement, and the assassin, Hung, was arrested and held for trial. Hung camped on Kim's trail for six years in the hope of getting him outside of Japan. While in the pay of the Corean court he cultivated the acquaintance of Kim, who had lived at Tokio for several years under a Japanese name. Hung induced a Corean exile, who owed Kim a large sum of money, to write offering to pay the old account with interest if Kim would come to Shanghai. The trial will probably show that the Corean court promised the assassin a big reward for removing a dangerous conspirator whom the Japanese government had saved from their vengeance for ten years. Kim was the ablest Corean who has come to the front since the hermit kingdom was opened to foreigners. He spoke Japanese, Chinese, French and German fluently.

A Fellaheen Minister.

Ali Pacha Moubarek, whose death has recently taken place, was the only Egyptian fellaheen, or peasant, who ever attained the rank of cabinet minister. He possessed all the craftiness of his downtrodden race, trimmed his political sails with much skill when he saw that the Arabi revolt was on the point of failure, and found means of remaining a friend both of his countrymen and their English masters, a matter of some difficulty. Like most fellaheen, he was exceedingly uncleanly in his appearance and personal habits, objecting most strongly to sanitary appliances as superfluous.

Japanese Industries.

It is a matter of singular interest that Japan is now manufacturing modern war material for the use of western nations. Six guns manufactured at the Japanese government arsenal at Osaka have just been supplied to the Portuguese government. A month or so since a British firm took the first steps in the establishment of a watch-making concern in Japan for the manufacture by Japanese workmen of watches for western markets.

HARD ON STENOGRAPHERS.

New York Is No Place for the Idle or Incompetent.

A High Standard of Proficiency Set by Employers—Applicants Are Subjected to a Thorough Examination.

That New York is the grand center for competent stenographers and a short-lived rendezvous for incompetents is frankly admitted. Yet, of the estimated thirty thousand stenographers and typewriters in the city to-day, the proportion who are a credit to the shorthand profession is said to be surprisingly small. A veteran phonographer in touch with the progress of the art recently said: "Here in this city there are every year a legion of young people who commence the study of shorthand through the ill advice of parents or friends, without making the first inquiry into the mental or physical qualities requisite in the make-up of a skillful stenographer; hence it is that only about one person in twenty ever reaches the goal of success."

One instructor says much more is expected of a stenographer to-day than ever before, and more talent is required here in New York city than in any other place he knows of in this country. Business men no longer tutor and humor incompetent employes. Schools are demanding a higher standard of excellence than ever before. We will not recommend a pupil for a position until he has passed a technically rigid examination in taking from dictation and properly transcribing all forms of office correspondence, legal matter in the form of complaints, answers, affidavits, agreements, testimony, specifications, amendments and other details. Besides this, we frequently dictate extracts from magazines, newspapers and encyclopædias.

Only a few years ago the prediction was made that shorthand schools must decrease their production of graduates, or, as a natural result, one of two things was imminent among shorthand writers—a reduction of wages or a raising of the degree of excellence required for the obtaining of employment. The latter alternative seems to be rapidly approaching. Probably fifty per cent. more shorthand skill and general education is to-day required to hold a good position in New York city than was needed five years ago. When questioned as to this the above instructor said:

"Work here is done quickly and systematically, and the stenographer who succeeds in this busy metropolis must know a great many things besides having the mere ability to make marks and operate a typewriter. He must have education, skill and discernment, and be able to use shorthand and to typewrite with great intelligence. One year's training in a business house here is conceded to be as valuable, from a practical point of view, as three years' training in many other large cities.

"That this fact is rapidly becoming known and appreciated is shown by the steadily increasing number of young people who come here from a distance to learn and practice the art. They come to this city from Florida, Kansas, California, Cuba, Spain, and, indeed, from all over the world; yet, despite this great influx, salaries here range higher than in any other part of the country. In Chicago, for instance, many stenographers last summer accepted positions at three or four dollars less per week than they would receive here.

Our best short-hand schools now require an entrance education. Candidates for admission are closely examined in spelling, punctuation, penmanship, English composition, geography and many other vital points, and there is no hesitancy in rejecting any applicant who is disqualified. Only a few years ago, the average speed necessary to answer the requirements of an amanuensis was seventy to one hundred words per minute, while at the present time a rate of less than one hundred and twenty words per minute is deemed inadequate.

"Of high-grade stenographers," said Mr. Snyder of the Remington bureau, "there is not half enough to meet the demands. Through this agency alone, three thousand stenographers and typewritists were last year recommended to paying positions. Of this number, probably two-thirds were young women.

"It is curious to note," he added, "that the young men who come to New York from the country meet the requirements far better than those who are residents of the city. The former come here with a definite aim and purpose, look upon their position and surroundings more seriously, and work with much greater earnestness and sincerity."

Very Peculiar Books.

The most curious book in the world is one which is neither written nor printed. Every letter is cut into the leaf, and as the alternate leaves are of blue paper it is as easily read as the best printing. The book is entitled "The Passion of Christ." It is a very old volume, and was a curiosity as long ago as 1640. It belongs to the family of Prince de Ligne, and is now in France. Another book in which the text is neither written nor printed, but woven, has lately been published by Roux, a bookseller at Lyons. It is made of silk, and was published in twenty-five parts at ten francs each. Each part consists of two leaves, so that the entire volume contains only fifty leaves, inscribed with the service of the mass and several prayers. Both the letters and the border are woven in black silk on a white ground.

Educating a Prince.

It is a costly business, the education of princes. The great Krupp establishment at Essen recently turned out a miniature fortress to be set up in the private grounds of the royal palace at Potsdam. It is to be used in the education of the crown prince of Germany and his brothers. Its cost was six hundred thousand marks, and its principles of construction are not to be made public. There are armored turrets that rise, fire their guns and instantly sink out of view. It is said that a number of new principles are embodied in the construction of this fortress, but they are for the present to remain secrets for political reasons.

SHE SAW MRS. CLEVELAND.

The Middle-Aged Woman Made a Run for It and Got There.

Women adopt all sorts of devices for getting a good look at Mrs. Cleveland. On fine days the mistress of the white house generally takes a ride in the family phaeton, accompanied by her babies and the nurses. In the afternoon between three and four, if the sun is shining, says a Washington informant, she goes out in the victoria, accompanied either by her husband or a friend. Women, young and old, have discovered this habit of Mrs. Cleveland, and are beginning to lie in wait for her to catch her as she comes out on the front portico to enter the carriage. There is no privacy for inmates of the white house, and so when Mrs. Cleveland goes riding she is obliged to walk through the public vestibule and across the public portico. A day or two ago a bevy of schoolgirls joined the waiting group on the portico, and when Mrs. Cleveland came out she was obliged to run the gantlet. When she returned an hour or two later a funny thing happened. A well-dressed, good-looking, middle-aged woman, evidently a stranger in the city, was passing the street gate when a carriage turned into the circular drive of the white house grounds. The quick-witted sightseer instantly surmised that the occupants were Mrs. Cleveland and her babies. She saw a chance to accomplish

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - JUNE 29, 1894.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
WILLIAM M. SINGERLY,
of Philadelphia.

For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN S. RILLING,
of Erie.

For Auditor General,
DAVID F. MAGEE,
of Lancaster.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
WALTER W. GREENLAND,
of Clarion.

For Congress at Large,
JOSEPH C. BUCHER, of Union.
HANNIBAL K. SLOAN, of Indiana.

The Democratic candidate for Governor.

WILLIAM M. SINGERLY.

JOHN J. INGALLS is lingering in New York, seeing the sights, and incidentally looking for a job. The ex senator has been hobnobbing with the owners of a daily New York new newspaper with a view of becoming its editorial manager; but nothing definite has yet been determined upon

WE re-assert the old Democratic doctrine of equal rights and religious liberty; we are opposed to all organizations which strike at freedom of conscience; and we declare that no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles which is animated by a spirit of political proscription or religious intolerance —*Democratic Platform.*

THE Democratic state convention of Maine, on Tuesday, nominated Charles F. Johnson for governor. The resolutions re-affirm the Chicago platform and heartily endorse and approve the wise and firm course of President Cleveland and of those who, in the cabinet or in congress, have so assiduously and untiringly labored to place the country and its industries on a firm basis.

ON last Saturday morning Adjutant General Tarsney of the Colorado State Guard was called to the telephone at Colorado Springs. Just as he was approaching the phone he was seized by masked men who hurried him to a carriage and drove rapidly away to the open prairie where a band of men was in waiting and who stripped him naked and gave him a coat of tar and feathers.

WM. M. SINGERLY, says a Philadelphia telegram, on Monday decided to accept the Democratic nomination for governor, provided it is offered him, but he said he would not run if he thought he could win. He will run, he says just to consolidate and harmonize the party if possible. It is believed that this determination was largely brought about by influence from President Cleveland.

THE eviction of strikers in the coke region are the only features of the strike. Forty families have been thrown out of the company houses at Lemont and 30 at Oliver. All the coke companies where the men have refused to go to work are now preparing to evict all of them and to fill the houses with imported families. There are no empty houses in the region, and where the evicted families will take refuge is a question.

As a result of the riotous disposition manifested by the miners of the Punxsutawney district and the inability of the sheriff of Jefferson county to preserve the peace the governor was called upon for troops and on Friday of last week the Fifth and Sixteenth regiments and the Sheridan Troop were ordered to the scene and are now on duty in that county. Since the arrival of the soldiers order has been restored, and now that the strike has been settled the troops will soon be disbanded.

IN a twenty mile race between horses and bicycle, decided on the quarter mile track of Elizabeth N. J. base ball ground on Tuesday evening, the bicyclist was declared the winner, A. S. Meixall, of Lewisburg, Pa., was the wheelman, and his time for the twenty miles was 1 h. 20 min. 46 2-5 sec. John Flynn, of Elizabeth, was the man on horseback, and he used mustangs. He changed horses frequently, but at the end of the eighteenth mile they were so badly distressed that an agent of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals refused to permit them to go on to a finish.

M. CARNOT, the President of France, was assassinated on Sunday evening while driving through the streets of Lyons. The assassin is a young Italian, Cesare Giovanni Santo, 22 years of age, who refuses to tell his motive. He sprang upon the step of the President's carriage and stabbed him in the side. The Prefect of police, who was seated beside Carnot, struck the villian a full blow in the face and knocked him from the step. The populace would have torn him to pieces had it not been for the interposition of the police. As it was he was severely handled. The President died shortly after midnight. He had gone to Lyons to attend the Exhibition of Arts and Sciences. He lived four hours after the fatal thrust had been made. Great excitement prevails.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania renew their expression of faith in Democratic principles and their unfaltering confidence that these principles are efficient for good government, municipal, state and federal:

1. The derangement of business, the disturbances between labor and capital, the reduction of wages, the unequal distribution of profits in economic operations and the gross disparity in social conditions which have resulted from the operation of Republicon laws will continue so long as those laws are unrepealed. The McKinley tariff bill is in full force and operation. The enactment of that tariff in 1890 impaired international exchange or commodities and reduced revenue arising from duties, which, with vastly increased expenses through improvident appropriations anticipating future revenues, led to a deficit in the income necessary to support the government. A Democartic administration left $100,000,000 surplus in the federal treasury. A Republican successor, in four years, converted this into a deficit of $30,000,000. We declare that this condition has followed Republican administration, and that business depression has resulted from vicious legislation, for which the Republican party is solely responsible. To correct and relieve these a Democratic president and Democratic congress are pledged; and their efforts in that direction are entitled to the support of patriotic citizens regardless of party.—*Democratic Platform.*

A PROTECTIONIST clings to the belief that all that protection is intended for is and all that protection does is to guard the employes in the protected industries against the competition of cheaper labor. To the minds of those who are honest it seems to be a surrender of the whole contention to falter in this belief. They can see no other excuse for protection there is no other which dare be given them by the high priests of this faith. And yet this excuse has long since been exploded as false.

An illustration in point is the business of sugar refining, which is highly protected and which is being tenderly cared for in the senate tariff bill. It is calculated that at the rate just fixed the sugar trust will be able to clear a profit in the next two years of $80,000,000. This amount is a tax unnecessarily paid by the American people, ostensibly to "protect" the men employed in the sugar refining business. The number of persons so employed is 7,529. If these men earn on an average $1,000 apiece per year their total wages would come to only $7,529,000, or in two $14,105, 000, or less than one fifth of the protection given the trust.

It would seem that such an example as this would convince an honest protectionist. It ought to set him inquiring at least.

THE Democratic State Convention met at Harrisburg on Wednesday and nominated William M. Singerly, of Philadelphia for governor; John S. Riling, of Erie, for Lieutenant governor; David F. Magee, of Lancaster for Auditor general; Walter W. Greenland, of Clarion; for Secretary of Internal Affairs; and Hannibal K. Sloan, of Indiana and Joseph Bucher, of Union county, for congressmen at large.

The nominations were all made by acclamation. The ticket is a good one and deserves the vote of every Democrat in the commonwealth. Although handicapped from the start by the imbecile policy of the present leaders of the state Democracy who have managed the party for their own special interests and their own special ends, until from a proud aggressive Democracy it has become an aggregation of clans, the steadfast and tried Democracy of William M. Singerly and his labors for the party, have been such as to commend him to the good will of every Democrat. It should be the aim, the duty and the pleasure of every Democrat to give him such a vote in November as will show that his labors in the cause of a united party, although not likely to be rewarded by an election, have still been appreciated.

THE steel workers of Pittsburg and Braddock are after explanations. They want to know why the labor cost of a ton of steel rails is only $3 with the tariff at $13.44. This is the tariff intended to provide a compensatory wages balance and that has provided nothing but reductions. The puddlers now getting $4 a ton are also inquiring why the labor cost of a ton of bar iron should be as low as $4,57 with the tariff at $5,98. There will be no answer to these questions, as the subsidized iron and steel interests feel perfectly secure in the double profits they receive, assured that when the time comes the mill men and puddlers can be scared by the same old story. Between the dead equality racket and the tariff dividends there is no time left to explain the beauties of the bounty system and why the tariff is for the interests that own the product and not for the laborer who makes it.

THE coal and coke strikes in Pennsylvania the past five months, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, have been followed by the appointment of 476 coal and iron policemen for the same period by the governor. More than eighty per cent of these were recruited in Philadelphia for duty in the Central Pennsylvania coal district. Of the number 143 were appointed on application of Berwind, White & Co., the large coal operators in the Clearfield region; 101 for the Rochester and Pittsburg coal and iron company; seventy-one for the Cambria iron company, of Johnstown, and sixty for the Fall Brook coal company. The state receives one dollar for every one of these officers commissioned.

EX-SECRETARY of the Interior Columbus Delano, of Ohio, who was first elected to congress in 1844, the year in which Governor McKinley was born, is still able to ride a horse for exercise on his farm.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1894.—"What can't be cured must be endured," is a homely adage that is about all the consolation that the average Democrat can get out of the delay in the senate in passing the tariff bill. Senator Harris as the Democratic leader, has done all that one man could do, and he has been ably supported by some of the Democratic senators, but, unfortunately, not by all, and the margin is too small to force anything without a united support. Some of the Democratic senators seem to have an idea that when they pledged their votes to the bill they had performed their whole duty; as a consequence, here's another week gone and the final vote not in sight, although it is difficult to see what excuse the Republicans will have for prolonging the agony longer than next week. A Democratic senator remarked in my hearing to day: "I don't believe the Republicans will ever consent to have a vote taken on this bill until we compel them to do so." Whether this is true or not, I understand that it is the intention of nearly all the Republicans to make long speeches on some portion of the bill next week. If that is allowed it is a very easy mathematical calculation to show the impossibility of passing the bill next week.

President Cleveland's little salt water trip did him a world of good. He returned looking a new man; but the trouble with him is that he works just as hard in the debilitating weather of summer as he does in cold weather, and the natural consequence is that he soon gets run down. He knows this just as well as anybody does, but he is so constituted that he cannot stop work unless he goes away from where the work is.

Speaker Crisp has been confined to his room the greater portion of this week with stomach trouble. His physician made him stay in the house more as a precaution than because his condition made it necessary. Representative Bailey, of Texas, made a great success as speaker pro tem.

Commissioner Lochren, of the pension bureau, will turn over to Uncle Sam on the 30, inst., the snug little sum of $25, 000,000, which by economical management of that bureau he has saved out of the amount his Republican predecessor estimated would be necessary to pay pensions from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894. Republicans who believe in wasteful and extravagant expenditure of public money will be sure to denounce Judge Lochren for not having paid out every dollar appropriated, but sensible people who believe that public business should be conducted on the same principles which govern successful private establishments will be apt to say: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

The senate committee has about concluded its investigation of the sugar trust. It will hear no more witnesses, except the two or three senators who have not, owing to their absence, yet been examined. It has already been made plain that the report will not be unanimous, the Republicans being determined to try to make political capital out of the matter.

In order that no inconvenience may be caused by the failure of the regular appropriation bills to become laws by the first of July the house appropriation committee has reported a joint resolution extending the appropriations for this year thirty days from July 1. This indicates that members of that committee are of the opinion that the appropriation bill can all be passed by the first of August. Democrats hope to have things in such shape that Congress can adjourn about that date.

It might be supposed that with the senate meeting daily at 10 o'clock and not adjourning before 6, or half past, that Senator Faulkner, chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign committee, would be unable to find any time to devote to the work of the committee. But he does find lots of time. He spends something like an hour at committee headquarters every morning before the senate meets, returns in the evening as soon as he gets through his dinner and remains until 11 o'clock or later. Those who are familiar with the work he has already done pronounce him to be one of the most thorough organizers who ever directed the work of a campaign committee. Senators Faulkner is too experienced a political manager to discuss his plans in a newspaper, but it can be said without any violation of confidence that he is confident the Democrats will control the house in the next Congress.

The house has again put its official endorcement on Representative Hatch's anti-option bill. M.

Radical Changes to be Made.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The commissioner of pensions has issued an order amending order No. 260, issued on May 11 last, to the extent that in all certified cases, except those in which actual fraud has been or is shown, no investigation is deemed necessary, nor need these cases be disturbed at all. All such cases now in the field, or in process of preparation for the field for no other purpose than general inquiry as above indicated, will be at once returned to the admitted files.

In pending claims where it is shown that the declaration is invalid a new declaration must be filed, and the pension, if allowed, will commence from the date of filing the formal declaration.

The effect of the order, which is solely in the interest of better buisness methods, will be to call in about 4,000 cases in the Baltimore division, and 12,000 in the rest of the country.

Pendergast May Hang Yet.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The assassination of President Carnot, of France, has added fresh interest to the case of Carter Harrison's murderer, Pendergast, whose insanity trial to-day got fairly under way. It was freely predicted in the court room that this latest slaying would have its effect on the Pendergast jury, the members of which are not denied newspapers, and that material would be found in the person of Pendergast for an example to would be assassins.

Mrs. Pendergast, mother of the assassin, was in court for the first time since the day the murder trial closed. She was dressed in black and sat directly behind the attorneys who are trying to save her son. The assassin sat in his accustomed place, and appeared less nervous than heretofore. He feigned inattention.

Another Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The bill agreed upon by the house committee on pensions to increase pensions of survivors of the Indian and Mexican wars from $8 to $12 a month has been reported to the house by Representative Stallings, of Alabama. Most of the beneficiaries he represents have reached old age, and are dependent upon their own exertions and government aid for support. Their roll will decrease yearly, and there will be no addition to it. Attention is called to the fact that no new titles to original pensions are created.

SMALLPOX has broken out in the Cumberland county almshouse, and one inmate has died.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—A big hop yield is promised in Oregon.

—Streator, (Ill.) miners are still striking.

—Grasshoppers flock in great numbers near Albuquerque.

—Ex-Speaker Egan, of the New Jersey legislature, is dead.

—Twenty five divorces were granted in Allegheny county in one day.

—Wheat harvesting in many portions of Nebraska and South Dakota has begun.

—The 17 year locusts have settled down in New Jersey. They always did have peculiar tastes.

—Miss May Holmes, aged 19 years, of Atwood, Ind, has been stung to death by a 17-year locust.

—Henry Null and Albert Wagoner quarreled over a base ball game at Nineveh, Westmoreland county, Friday, and Wagoner struck Null on the head with a bat. Null has remained unconscious and may die.

—An appeal to court taken by a former board of commissioners of Armstrong county on $2,450.75 surcharged against them by the county auditors has resulted in a verdict against the commissioners. The sum together with the costs will aggregate $4,000 which the ex-commissioners will have to pay.

—The postffice at Mifflinburg, Union county, Dr. James Kleckner, postmaster, has been broken into and robbed. The safe was shattered and so badly damaged it will not be fit for further use. Over $200 in money was secured. The loss in postage stamps was slight, as they were nearly all locked up in a local bank. There is no clew to the robbers

—Thinking he was calling for help just to fool them several youths, including his brother, stood by and saw Faank Stout drown in a quarry hole Friday night at Cold Point, near Norristown, Pa. The young men were bathing and Frank, who could not swim plunged into the water, using a board as a floater. He soon called for help, but the others did not go to his assistance.

—A golden eagle was killed at Homer City, Indiana county, on Sunday, while attempting to carry off a hen with a brood of chickens. The hen was tied with a strong cord which the eagle couldn't break. Failing in this attempt, it perched itself on a tree nearby to select another victim, when a man named Lockard shot it. It measured six feet two inches, from tip to tip of wings.

—Francis Horton, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., while on his way home found it necessary to cross the railroad in the vicinity of the Newtown bridge. A strip of slowly moving cars delayed him and in order to gain time he unfortunately boarded the train and leaped down on the other side, but, losing his balance, he fell back under the train, which passed over his neck, severing his head from his body.

Good News From Houtzdale.

HOUTZDALE, Pa., June 56.—The miners at the West Moshannon mines did not start Monday morning nor Tuesday morning for several reasons. On Monday morning the mines were not yet in condition to resume operations, and the men desired to await the outcome of the Altoona conference. The same was true of Tuesday morning. To-morrow (Wednesday) morning the Mt. Vernon mines will start at fifty cents per ton (gross), and all the rest of the operators, with the exception of the Berwind White Coal Mining company, will resume operations, this week, at the compromise price of 45 cents per ton (gross). Several of the smaller operators are hoping that the Berwind White company will not start, as this will give them a chance to sell their coal at good prices. Everybody seems more cheerful and business already shows signs of improving. The commissary will still continue to furnish provisions to families needing them.

Miners Killed.

LONDON, June 24.—Probably eighty miners have been killed by a terrible explosion in the Albion coal mine, near Pont-y-Pridd, Glamorganshire, Wales.

Two hundred men were in the pits at the time, and the work of rescue is so slow that only estimates can be made of the fatilities.

Crowds rushed to the shaft when the portentous sound was heard. As soon as possible a rescue party descended, but found their way barred by broken timbers and wrecked machinery. The galleries were also badly damaged. Two more rescue parties went down.

At 11:30 o'clock last night eighteen miners had been brought up alive. Many dead bodies have been recovered, and it is believed that at least eighty men have lost their lives by the disaster.

Will be a Great Strike.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The first quadrennial convention of the American railway union adjourned this afternoon until June 12, 1898. All arrangements for the boycott of the Pullman company were discussed, and the adjournment was taken amid enthusiastic cheering for President Debs and the other officers. President Debs assured them that the organization would win this fight, as it had won all it had undertaken. He believed it might result in the greatest railroad strike in the history of the country, and this was only another reason why they should stand firm and take advantage of every odportunity to help their struggling brothers at Pullman.

Killed by a Mail Train.

MILLVILLE, N. J., June 25.—The Cape May mail train this afternoon struck two children of Charles Buck, a farmer, between this city and Vineland while going at full speed. The little tots were twins named Anna and Charley, and were playing on the track when the engine struck them. Anna was thrown several feet and died a few minutes after being picked up. Her brother slipped under the cowcatcher and was ground to pieces. Portions of his little limbs were scattered along the track and his head was cut off. When the train was stopped his trunk was taken from beneath the wheels and presented a horrible sight.

Twenty-four Persons Drowned.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The tug James D. Nichol having on board the Herring Fishing Club, of this city, seventy-four persons in all, foundered two miles off the highlands at 12:50 o'clock this afternoon. As near as can be learned fifty persons were saved by the steamer Algonquin and a tug, which happened to be in the vicinity at the time. The remainder of the party, numbering twenty-four yersons, were drowned. The tug was probably overcrowded, as before she went down she appeared to the signal officer at the highlands to be topheavy and was rolling heavily.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Communication.

Wilmore, Pa., June 18, 1894.

ED. FREEMAN:—In last week's issue of your paper J. F. attacked my explanation of the doctrine of a graduated land tax, as usual misunderstanding my language, and once more placing me under the obligation of correcting the false impressions under which he apparently labors, and under which his unanswered assertions might leave some of your readers who may not have seen or may not have carefully read my article on that subject. He quotes the platform of principles of the Single Tax League of Pennsylvania. I am under objections to him for this, as he will presently perceive.

He says that the graduated tax is the single tax idea in a crude and imperfect form, and that if I had studied the single tax I would have seen that all the good in the latter is contained in the former and all the evil is left out. I have already said that I have studied it sufficiently to be convinced that it is not what many well-meaning persons—my friend J. F. among the number—believed it to be. My principles are, he says, nearly the same as those of Henry George, and sound as if they were copied from the writings of that gentleman. I do not *copy* from any person. When I *quote* I give due credit. I held these ideas before I knew that Henry George had an existence.

In the fourth paragraph he asks if each one is to be the judge of how much land he shall have. I answer "No." The quantity would depend largely on the character of the land, the size of his family and the avocation of the individual. The fisherman would not need so much land as the farmer. This matter can be decided by legislative enactment, allowing to each individual a certain number of acres of good land.

I said each individual is endowed by the fact of his existence with the right to the free use of so much of the earth as is necessary for him. If all persons respected the rights of others, no government would be needed, hence no taxation, and each individual would have the use of his portion absolutely free.

In the sixth paragraph he says: "The first proposition, that all land shall pay a tax on a fair valuation for the support of government, is the essence of fairness and equity, but upon what principles can the others (meaning the increased rate of taxation of land in excess of what a man by virtue of the principle enunciated should hold, and the creation of a fund to assist persons to secure homesteads) be defended?" As he evidently believes in it, I cite the first principle laid down by the Single Tax League of Pennsylvania, as follows: "We assert as our fundamental principle that all men are equally entitled to the use of the earth."

The greatest blunder my friend makes is in this same paragraph when he claims that my idea put into practice would be the entire confiscation of all large estates, improvements and all. This he terms "an utter absurdity." It would be, were such the intent, an "utter" injustice. The person who now holds a large estate would, under the workings of the graduated tax, be secure in his homestead, forever inalienable and inviolate; and that is a guarantee that even the monopolists of land do not now enjoy. How many once millionaires have become beggars under our present system? The advocates of the graduated land tax do not want to pull those now rich down to beggary—we wish to secure for all a competency. We would not put a tax on industry or improvements. We would value the homestead at its natural worth, not at the value to which it has been raised by the toil or outlay of the holder. Suppose, as I said, 100 acres of land to be worth $3,000, and one person held 300 acres of such land worth $9,000, he would not be taxed at the increased rate for all of this land—only for amount in excess of 100 acres.

The graduated land tax would not confiscate all lands of the land lord; only that in excess of the natural right of the holder, and this would work no injustice. It would be but simple justice. There is no such thing as the right of acquisition in land, which belongs to God alone.

I think this explanation of the graduated tax is sufficiently clear and answers J. F.'s objections. Let us now review the single tax from the platform of the Single Tax League of Pennsylvania and see if my objections to it are not well founded.

After asserting the fundamental principle which I quoted above in answer to a question put by J. F., and which I heartily endorse, we pass to the reasoning thereon, the conclusions drawn therefrom and the measures proposed. It proceeds: "Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold land without paying the community the value of the privilege thus accorded; and from the fund so raised all expenses of government should be paid."

If all men are equally entitled to the use of the earth, why pay the community the value of the privilege thus accorded? The holding of a sufficiency of land is a right—a God-given and inalienable right—and not a privilege. We pay government for protecting us in the exercise of our rights, not for our rights which God gave us gratuitously.

"We would therefore abolish all local, state and national taxation except a tax upon the value of land exclusive of improvements. This tax should be collected by the local government and a certain proportion be paid to the state government. National revenues should be raised by direct tax upon the several states."

Then the state tax now paid by corporations will have to be paid by the holders of land, and also the cost of the national government now defrayed by commerce and excise duties.

Further on we are told: "It would give us with all the world that absolute free trade which now exists between the states of the Union."

That is one very good reason why the American people will never accept your single tax. It is not absolute free trade or anything approaching it they want. What they do want is protection for American manufactures and equal protection for American labor. Protection, with its benefits shared between the laborer and the manufacturer once assured, the American people will never cry for free trade. Why, there is scarcely a corporal's guard of free-traders in congress. The election of Cleveland was not a demand for free trade, and the Democrats would be guilty of political infamy did they follow the advice of Tom L. Johnson to repeal all tariff laws, dismiss all custom house officers, and sell the custom houses and revenue cutters. That is what neither the Democratic party nor any other party will ever do.

"It would relieve the farmer, the workman and the manufacturer of those taxes by which they are unjustly burdened, and take for public uses those values due to the presence of population."

It would be a great relief to the farmer to impose on him the additional taxes for the support of state and national governments. Then he would have to pay an additional school tax or dispense with the great educational advantages now bestowed by the state appropriation to our schools. Then he will have to pay to build a navy, to protect our seaports, etc., while the man of capital can build ships to carry on commerce which will be protected without his paying a cent of remuneration therefor. Corporations will only, as I said before, pay taxes for the land on which their improvements stand. They may import foreign laborers to compete with Americans, and the American farmer will be compelled to pay taxes to keep them in subjection, to take care of them when they come to want, on equal terms with the corporations that receive all the profit from their labor. A striking illustration of the injustice done by the importation of foreign labor occurred in Altoona several years ago. An Italian who had worked for a corporation long enough to accumulate $1,200, was on his way home from the express office where he had consigned it to friends in Italy, was killed on the railroad and Blair county was compelled to pay his funeral expenses. Either the employers of foreign contract labor or the laborers themselves should pay a tax to defray such expenses, which, if land alone is to be taxed, they will not, of course, be required to do.

"It would make it impossible for speculators to hold land idle and would open unlimited opportunities for the employment of labor and capital, which is essential to the solution of the industrial problem."

It would make it if not impossible at least hard for the small farmer to pay the increased taxation. Farmers have it hard enough as it is without any additional taxes; and if the aim is to prevent land monopoly, would not the graduated land tax, which makes provision for the acquisition of homesteads and provides for the lowest possible rate of taxation of the homestead, be far preferable to the single tax, which is to increase such taxation and has no provision for land for the landless?

"Thus the single tax would raise wages in all occupations, do away with involuntary poverty, and make overproduction impossible until all material wants are satisfied."

If its effects would be absolute free trade, as its projectors claim would be the case, it would lower wages. Given protection to American industries and the equitable distribution of its profits among those entitled to it, and America will have attained a degree of material prosperity unheard of in the history of the world. It is only because monopolistic manufacturers unjustly appropriate all the profits they can to their own use that wages, although higher here than in Europe, are not what our manufacturers can afford to pay, that American workingmen complain. As the best protection against this rapacity of combined capital, which denies to the laborers the right to unite, we should assist the latter to secure homesteads. Assist them because, if they had their rights of which miscalled law has allowed them to be deprived, they would now be holding and would not be compelled by necessities—which they would then have at least to a great extent the means to supply—to accept the "ultimatum" of soulless corporations. If the condition of the toilers be not speedily improved by wise and just concessions—if they are not allowed the full measure of their natural and inalienable rights, the immediate future will witness a war of classes, compared to which the French revolution of 1789 will bear no comparison, either in the intensity or the magnitude of the struggle. To prevent such a catastrophe, philanthropists are endeavoring to effect a compromise with little hope of averting a conflict, for human cupidity is so great that the aristocracy of wealth will not surrender its plunder until it is compelled to do so by force, which will eventually be the case. That will be a terrible ordeal,

> But there is hope for the future;
> The storm will pass away;
> Love's sun will shine refulgent
> On the world's immortal day;
> The disenthralled millions,
> On the earth that Adam trod,
> Will bless the name in freedom
> Of their common father—God.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your courtesy, I will not seek to further tax your patience. If there is anything further about which the advocates of the single tax wish to dispute, I will meet any of them in debate at such time and place as we may hereafter agree upon. J. M.

MINOT'S
DENTIFRICE.

BEAUTIFIES THE TEETH,
PRESERVES THE GUMS,
SWEETENS THE BREATH,
BENEFITS THE THROAT.

* SAFE AND AGREEABLE. *

Everybody uses it.
Everybody praises it.

The Teeth.—Nothing ever discovered whitens the Teeth so quickly and safely as MINOT'S DENTIFRICE. It is free from acids, grit and all dangerous substances, and can be used with splendid results, even where the teeth seem perfect in appearance.

It whitens and polishes
The enamel beautifully.

The Gums.—Soft and spongy gums interfere with the health by preventing the proper use of the teeth, render the teeth unsightly and cause decay by shrinking from the enamel. MINOT'S DENTIFRICE is a certain cure for unhealthy gums.

It hardens and preserves
The gums perfectly.

The Breath.—MINOT'S DENTIFRICE sweetens the breath, produces the violet-like odor which is so suggestive of neatness and cleanliness, and leaves a sweet pure taste in the mouth. Its action on the throat is peculiarly beneficial.

It sweetens the breath
And strengthens the throat.

Safe and Agreeable.—Its components are perfectly pure and harmless, and are the best known tonics for the mouth and gums. Whitens the teeth without injury to the enamel, and is the best Dentifrice that can be used. It is absolutely pure in quality, prompt in effect, pleasing to use and surprisingly low priced.

It is absolutely safe
Under all circumstances.

Price 25 Cents per bottle. Sold by druggists generally, or sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
WINKELMANN & BROWN DRUG CO.
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

1794. 1894.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE 'ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

T. W. DICK,

AGENT FOR THE

OLD HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.

COMMENCED BUSINESS

1794.

Ebensburg, July 21, 1882

F. X. FEES'

Shaving Parlor,

Main Street, Near Post Office

☞The undersigned desires to inform the public that he has opened a shaving par or on Main street, near the post office where barbering in all its branches will be carried on in the future. Everything neat and clean.

Your patronage solicited. F. X. FEES.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Anthony Shiber deceased.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Anthony Shiber, deceased, late of Munster township, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, having been granted to me, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
ALOYSIUS SHIBER.
Lilly, Pa., May 25, 1894.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE
Estate of William Gillan, deceased.
Letters testamentary on the estate of William Gillan, deceased, late of Jackson township, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, having been granted to me, all persons indebted to estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
MARY GILLAN,
Jackson Twp., June 15, 1894.X Administratrix.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Edward Dufton and William Dufton, trading as E. Dufton & Son, in the hardware business in Ebensburg, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Any person having claims against said firm will present them to William Dufton for payment, while those indebted to the firm will make payment to him without delay.
EDWARD DUFTON.
WILLIAM DUFTON.
Ebensburg, Pa., June 25, 1894.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE
Estate of Peter McClarren, deceased.
Letters of Administration on the estate of Peter McClarren, deceased, late of the township of Croyle, in Cambria county, Pa., having been granted to me, all persons are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against the said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
HENRY M'CLARREN.
Executor of Peter McClarren, deceased.
Summerhill, Pa., June 20, 1894.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Rachael O. Skelly, late of Carroll township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to me, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make them known without delay.
JOHN B. LANIZY,
Executor of Rachael O. Skelly, deceased.
Spangler, Pa., June 27t , 1894.

NOTICE.
We, the undersigned, hereby all persons not to hunt, fish or trespass in any way on our premises, as we will prosecute to the full extent of the law.
H. B NOEL,
JOHN EBBE,
ALEXIUS WILL,
J. A. GLASS,
A. J. M'MULLEN,
HUGH M'NEELIS.
Clearfield township, March 9, 1894.

CASH!

THE MIGHTY LEVER

THAT MOVES THE MARKET!

Has enabled us to purchase at our own price a full line of seasonable Dry Goods in Dress Goods, Sattines, Dress Ginghams, Lawns, Challies, and all the new things in

Wash Goods, Lace Trimmings

Embroideries, Lace Curtains, Window Blinds, Wall Paper, Curtain Poles, Oil Cloth and Carpets. All the New Styles in Men's Shoes, Stiff Hats for men and boys,

OUTING SHIRTS,

and Underwear. Full stocks to choose from in all Departments and at Low Cash Prices. Full stock of Groceries, Flour and Feed at all times. We handle Plain Meat all through the summer at low prices. When in town call and see us, where you will be treated right and where your Dollar will go further than elsewhere.

THOS. BRADLEY'S CASH STORE

GALLITZIN, PA.

Ely's Cream Balm
THE CURE FOR
CATARRH
HAY-FEVER AND COLD IN HEAD

Ely's Cream Balm is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

50c ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street NEW YORK. 50c

FARMERS!

TAKE NOTICE

When you want GOOD FLOUR take your grain to the OLD SHENKLE MILL in Ebensburg. The

FULL ROLLER PROCESS

for the manufacture of Flour has been put in the Old Shenkle Grist Mill in Ebensburg and turns out nothing but

FIRST CLASS WORK.

Bring in your grain and give us a trial. Each man's grain in ground separately and you get the Flour of your own wheat. If farmers wish to exchange grain for Flour they can do so. The Mill is running every day with the BEST OF POWER.

S. D. LUDWIG,

PROPRIETOR.

CLOTHING

CLOTHING

We are now ready to show you the Largest and Finest Stock of Men's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Clothing in Cambria county, with the Lowest Prices for good Goods in the State. Our Stock of Spring and Summer Clothing is complete. We have all the new Spring shapes in Hats and a complete line of Gents' Furnishings of all kinds. It will pay you to come to see us this spring as we have prices to suit the times.

Call and examine our stock. We will sell you nice Goods and SAVE YOU MONEY.

Very Respectfully,

C. A. SHARBAUGH,

Carrolltown.

IT WILL PAY YOU

To go to **QUINN'S,** Clinton street, Johnstown, to buy Carpets, Linoleums, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Blankets, Feathers, &c. Prices Reduced on All Goods, and FREIGHT PAID on All Large Packages.

JAMES QUINN.

REDUCTION IN OUTWARD STEERAGE!

TICKETS TO QUEENSTOWN, $14.

J. B. MULLEN, Agent.

Office in Mullen & Smith's Clothing Store, Lilly, Pa.

jun15 94

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - JUNE 29, 1894.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Next week is Forth of July week and as a consequence there will be no FREEMAN issued.

—Mr. Walter Perry, of Chest Springs, was visiting friends in Ebensburg on Wednesday.

—The Mountain House, at Cresson, opened on Monday and had about 50 guests on Monday night.

—A cow belonging to J. J. Weaver, of Summerhill township, was killed by lightning on Friday.

—Mrs. John Murphy, of Kane, Pa., a former resident of Ebensburg, is visiting friends in Ebensburg.

—Mr. John D. Lantzy, of Susquehanna township, accompanied by his wife, drove to Ebensburg on Wednesday.

—John Costlow was brought jail on Wednesday from Johnstown to serve a sixty days' sentence for assault and battery.

—Ella Sowers, of Johnstown, was brought to jail on Wednesday, charged by a Mrs. John Costlow with surety of the peace.

—Miss Della Bearer, of Carroll township, was the guest of Miss Fannie Shoemaker, of this place, for a couple days this week.

—P. X. Ott, of St. Boniface, had the misfortune to fall from a wagon upon which he was riding one day last week and broke one of his legs.

—The work on the Cherrytree monument is being pushed rapidly and it is expected that it will be completed and ready for dedication on the Fourth of July.

—The Patton *Courier* wants to know "What has become of the cow ordinance in Patton." Send up and borrow Ebensburg—our council has no use for it.

—Misses Maud and Fannie Shoemaker, of this place, who have been absent at school at St. Xavier's Academy during the past term, returned home on Saturday.

—The salary of the Ebensburg post office has been increased from $1,400 to $1,500 while that at Hastings has been reduced from $1,500 to $1,400 for the coming year.

—Miss Vic Brown, daughter of P. F. Brown, of the Central Hotel, returned home on Saturday from St. Xavier's Academy, where she had been at school.

—Mr. Spurgeon William and Miss Etta Jones, both of this place, were married at the convent chapel by Rev. Father Daley on Thursday morning of last week.

—Mr. A. W. Glasser, of Hastings, whose clothing store, at that place, was recently closed by the sheriff, has arranged with his creditors and has again resumed business.

—Miss Hattie Sharbaugh, of Carrolltown, was in attendance at the institute on Tuesday and Wednesday and sang a number of selections to a delighted audience.

—A metallic circuit has been completed on the telephone line between this place and Hastings by stringing an extra wire. D. A. Shoemaker had the contract for doing the work.

—A Centre county man has a petrified hen that lays coals. In the change from wax to stone the cells retain their exact shape and the owner of this curiosity prises it highly.

—On Monday the Pennsylvania Railroad Company commenced running observation cars from Altoona to Cresson. The cars are attached to pacific express west and limited express east.

—Two thousand five hundred dollars of Ebensburg Building and Loan stock was sold at the meeting last night at premiums ranging from 40 to 42 per cent.

—The damage done to the dwelling of Mr. John D. Barker, in this place, was struck by lightning on Sunday afternoon, but with the exception of the displacement of a few bricks, little damage was done.

—A young lad named Steffy, living with Harry Campbell, in Blacklick township, accidentally shot one of the fingers off his left hand while carelessly handling a revolver on Sunday. He didn't know it was loaded.

—Farmers in some sections of the state are complaining of rust blight, which threatens to ruin the crop. In some places the oats are patched brown. This is caused by hot, dry spells of weather following a series of rainy days.

—On Thursday night of last week the residence of Paul Kratzer, in Carroll township, was entered by burglars during the absence of the family and about thirty dollars in money and a considerable quantity of clothing carried off.

—Miss Mary Emma Little, daughter of Richard Little, died at the home of her parents in Summerhill township, on Friday last, aged about 33 years. Her remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery at Wilmore on Sunday.

—Judge Bell, of Blair county, says that there is no common law proceeding by which to demand his costs in advance of a defendant appearing at court, as he has published in remaining away if his costs not be paid.

—The fantastic parades on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, although gotten up on short notice, added much to the amusement of strangers in town and gave our people a little practice for something of the kind on the glorious Fourth.

—An excellent furniture polish is made by taking a part of wine, vinegar and olive oil. Put in a large bottle and shake well every day for a week. It will be ready for use. It should be applied to the furniture with a soft woolen cloth and well rubbed in.

—Mr. J. T. Aliman, of Thompsontown, Juniata county, the Populist candidate for governor, was in attendance at the institute. Mr. Aliman is a farmer and a good talker. His talk on "Organization" on Wednesday afternoon, was enjoyed by the farmers present.

—There has been a flurry in wheat which has driven prices an upward tendency that will only be permanent, but that will be followed by still more marked advances. Farmers will be rejoiced to learn this, as they certainly have had an unprofitable year of it the past twelve months.

—The coal reports show a falling off of about three million tons a week this year from the same time last year. This is on the whole fair, while the Pennsylvania Railroad Clearfield district shows a loss of 70 per cent. in shipments for the week. Evidently business is at a standstill in the coal region.—*Clearfield Republican.*

—Commencing on Saturday, June 30, the Ebensburg and Cresson Special will resume their usual Saturday trips, leaving Ebensburg at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Cresson at 3:30 P. M. and Ebensburg at 6:15 P. M. Returning on Monday will leave Ebensburg at 7:05 A. M. and Cresson at 7:50 A. M., arriving at Pittsburg at 10:35 A. M.

—The Independent Republicans of Indiana county met at Indiana on Friday last and nominated Hon. John P. Blair, of Ebensburg, as the candidate for president judge in opposition to Judge Harry White. The Democrats of that county have yet made no nomination for that office and it is expected that they will endorse Mr. Blair.

—Mr. Harry Fredericks and Miss Minnie Durbin, both of this place, were married on Thursday evening, June 28th, 1894, at the home of the brides parents, by Rev. B. H. Fish.

—During the next week although there will be no FREEMAN issued the office will be open to welcome all who come to pay subscriptions, etc. During the week we expect to send out a number of bills and we hope there will be a ready response. We need money to keep the buisness moving and we have a large amount of it scattered out.

—At the convention held at Altoona on Monday it was resolved to allow all operators who will pay the compromise price (45 cents net) to resume operations, this to include all concessions such as check-weighmen, men to deal where they please and no discrimination to be made against strikers. Bell, Lewis & Yates were notified of the acceptance of their offer.

—The Carrolltown *News* says that on last Sunday, June 17, while the family were at church, robbers broke into the house of Mrs. Erhart Farabaugh in Allegheny toownship and ransacked it from top to bottom, breaking open trunks, etc., and carried away several articles of value, such as clothing, and a few pieces of jewelry—keepsakes of deceased members of the family.

—If the following from an exchange be true we shouldn't think sweet peas a very desirable boquet flower: "A bunch of sweet peas in each room, renewed every day, will kill every fly in the house. They will stop to suck the deadly sweet and topple over dead. They alight with their usual buzz, stop momentarily, quiver in their legs, flap their wings weakly several times and give up the ghost."

—The members of St. Bartholomew's Catholic church, of Wilmore, will have an old time picnic on July 4th, in Maple Grove, at Wilmore station. A first class orchestra has been secured to furnish music for dancing and there will be various kinds of amusements as well as a free balloon ascension at 10 A. M., under the management of Mr P. M. Brown. There will be a grand display of fireworks in the evening.

—Vincent Stoltz's hotel and restaurant, at Carrolltown, was entered by burglars Friday night or at an early hour on Saturday morning and the money drawer containing about $33 was robbed. Some liquor and cigars were also taken. Entrance was effected through a rear window and so quiet were the operations of the thieves that the proprietor knew nothing of the robbery until he entered the bar room on Saturday morning.

—The Altoona *Times* says that large quantities of petroleum have been found on the farm of A. B. Hicks, near Duncansville, and a prospecting tour of adjoining lands shows that they are also filled with crude oil. The *Times* further says that the find has caused a boom for Duncansville, and that Pittsburg and Johnstown capitalists are reported as having leased farms in Allegheny and Freedom townships for boring purposes.

—J. F. Kyler, who shot and killed William Butler, on the 20th of March last, in North Woodbury township, Blair county, was tried last week at Hollidaysburg and convicted of murder in the second degree. Kyler, at the time of the shooting was visiting a Miss Acker, when Butler, who was paying attention to the same lady, stepped quietly up to a window and was peeping in. Kyler drew his revolver and fired, wounding Butler, who died a few days after.

—The convention of the People's party called together at Gallitzin on Tuesday, consisted of twenty-three delegates, out of a possible one hundred and forty-eight. The convention nominated the following county ticket: Alex. Lang, of South Fork, and James W. Kilduff, of Gallitzin, for assembly; J. S. Wicks, of South Fork, for sheriff; Ira Bloom, of Cambria township, for poorhouse director, and Jacob Buck of Allegheny township, for jury commissioner.

—On Saturday Mrs. H. C. Ullery, of West Taylor township, drove to Johnstown and stopped at the residence of her sister, Mrs. John R. Reese. While she was in the house Mrs. Reese's little daughter clambered into the buggy, when the horse started off. The child attempted to guide the animal, and pulled on the lines, causing it to back. In a few minutes the horse, carriage and little girl went over the stone wall into the Conemaugh river. The carriage was broken to pieces, the little girl badly bruised, while the horse escaped injury.

—An alleged agent for a Michigan plow company is said to be traveling over the country selling sulky plows to farmers at double prices and taking notes for the same on the understanding that one-half the amount be boarded out at the rate of one dollar a day, and if the farmer wishes to pay in ten days he to have eight per cent. discount. The agent also offers to credit on the note one dollar and a half for every customer to whom the farmer may introduce him. When he gets the note the agent disappears and the note turns up in the hands of third parties who demand full settlement. Look out for these sharpers.

—During the prevalence of the heavy thunder storm of Friday evening last a vacant house at Portage was struck by lightning. At Wilmore a tree in front of Mrs. Homer's house was struck, and much damage to crops was done in the same locality. In Adams township the storm was unusually severe, twelve trees having been shattered by lightning in the immediate vicinity of Salix. At Scalp Level the roof was torn off the barn of Charles Foust and the chimney on the house of Mrs. Buchanan was blown down. This is the same storm that raged so violently in Blair county, striking houses in Hollidaysburg and Altoona.

—Hon. J. D. Hicks, in his talk to the farmers at Wednesday evening's session of the institute, gave as the reason for the low price of wheat at the present time that the cornering of that necessary commodity by the wheat combines of Chicago, and their endeavors to exact of England an exorbitant price therefor, had caused that country to turn to the Argentine Confederation and British India, from which countries she now imports about 60,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, thus decreasing to that extent the demand for the American product. The decrease in the price of wool is due to the increased amount of production in Australia and other dependencies of Great Britain. He advised farmers to raise some other crop besides wheat, but to stick to sheep-raising, for he said the "clink of gold is heard under the feet of the sheep."

The "Commonwealers"

Ebensburg is to have a visit from a band of "Commonwealers." Randall's Commonweal Army is on the road headed this way and is booked to camp in Ebensburg July 2nd. This detachment is said to be composed of a better class of men than Coxey's army and Randall the leader is said to be a forcible and pleasant speaker and while here will deliver an address from the court house steps in which he will detail the aim and ends to be accomplished by his army.

The schedule upon which Randall's army is traveling is as follows: Greensburg, June 27; Latrobe, June 28; Blacklick, June 29; Indiana, June 30; Strongstown, July 1; Ebensburg, July 2; Gallitzin, July 3; and Altoona, July 4.

Joseph Krotenderfer Nearly Killed.

For a year or more a feud has existed among the neighbors residing in the vicinity of Pensacola, about four miles south west of Ebensburg, on the Wilmore road, about a road.

At that point Jacob Holtz owns a farm through which passes an old road through the woods the use of which is a great convenience to some people in going to and returning from Ebensburg as it materially shortens the distance.

Jacob Holtz, the owner of the land occupied by the road maintains that it is not a public road and recently put a gate across it and has notified the people not to tresspass on it.

On Saturday evening Joseph Krotenderfer was returning to his home and, being late, took the short route. He was met by Holtz, as he alleges, who knocked him off the wagon with a club and beat him until he was unconscious. Holtz afterwards, when he realized how badly Krotenderfer was hurt, helped the man home.

Dr. Green, of Summerhill, was summoned to attend the injured man and on examining his injuries pronounced the case a critical one and that there was danger of Krotenderfer dying from his injuries. Dr. Wagoner, of Johnstown, was also called upon as consulting physician.

On Wednesday a warrant was issued for Holtz, who was arrested and placed in jail. Holtz alleges that Krotenderfer first struck at him.

It is one of these instances of neighbors quarreling about nothing. The land occupied by the road is worth but little, yet it may cost Krotenderfer his life and Holtz a term in prison.

Married.

TOMLINSON—IVORY—Married at St. Patrick's church, Gallitzin, on Tuesday June 26th, 1894, by Rev. Father Ryan, Mr. Edward Tomlinson, of Allegheny township, and Miss Venie Ivory, of Gallitzin.

The attendants at the wedding were Edward Dodson, of Chest Springs, and Miss Harriet Ivory, a sister of the bride. After the ceremony was over which made this young couple one they repaired to the home of the groom near Wildwood where a sumptuous wedding dinner was prepared and in which the following named guests joined with the wedding party: Mr. Philip Sanders and wife, Mr. Bernard Litzinger and wife, Mr. Luke Ivory and wife, Mr. William Tomlinson and wife, Mr. James Tomlinson, Mr. Moran and wife and F. J. Parrish, Esq., and wife. After partaking of the hospitalities at the home of the groom the party returned in the evening to the home of the bride where a bountiful supper had been prepared, and at which the following guests sat down with the young coup'e: Mr. G. H. Noll and wife, Mr. P. F. Ivory and wife, Mr. W. J. Ivory and wife, Mr. Augustine Byrne and wife, and Master Wilfred Tomlinson. After supper the happy couple left on Philadelphia Express for Altoona where they will make their future home accompanied by the well wishes of their many friends. The presents received by the newly wedded pair were numerous and valuable and among others were the handsome orange blossoms worn by the bride which were presented by Miss Fannie Howell, of Gallitzin. F.

Burned to Death.

George, the 9-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bitner, of the Seventeenth ward, Johnstown, was burned to a crisp in a blaze which called out the fire department shortly before 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

He and another boy, Frank Hiteshew, of about the same age were playing along the Stony Creek opposite Ferndale when they noticed that the pipe line of the Crescent Oil Company, on the river bank, was leaking.

One of the boys got an old can and, filling it with oil from the leak, walked down and into the stream a short distance and applied a match to it. The flames, which leaped high into the air, covered the top of the river, and ran back to the place of the leak, frightened both the boys and they started to run.

Young Bitner was so dazed that he ran into the worst of the flames, near where the leak occurred. By this time a number of men had collected, and, seeing the boy's peril, they rushed to the nearest point to shut off the supply of oil as the only means of extinguishing the blaze and saving the boy. They were too late, however, for when the flames subsided young Bitner's body was found to have been burned to a crisp. He had fallen face downward. A brother of the cremated boy was on the side of the river opposite to Moxham and witnessed the accident. The victim had one of his hands cut off at a circular saw while playing in a planing mill about a year ago.

A Summer Vacation Suggestion.

July 17th and August 21st are the dates selected for a series of personally-conducted tours to the North under the afspices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga and the Highlands of the Hudson are among the attractive places to be visited. This section is unquestionaly the finest summer touring ground in eastern United States, and abounds in the most interesting and charming of scenery.

A rate of $97.50 applies from Pittsburg, $90 from Harrisburg, and correspondingly low rates from other points. These rates include every item of necessary expense during the entire time of fourteen days spent on the trips, and is remarkably low considering the large territory covered and the luxurious extertainment afforded at the different places.

For detailed information address Tourist Agent, Philadelphia, or apply to Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 110 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg.

Barn Burned.

On last Sunday afternoon about four o'clock lightning struck the barn of John D. Davis, in Barr township, and set it on fire. Mr. and Mrs. Davis, both aged people, were the only persons at home at the time and when they discovered the barn was on fire, ran at once to liberate three head of horses, the only live stock in the building. They succeeded in getting them all out, but everything else in the barn was consumed.

The barn contained a large lot of farming implements and machinery, 100 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of oats, a lot of rye and several tons of hay.

The building was insured in the Cambria Mutual, but for what amount we failed to learn.

Operators' Ultimatum.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—At a meeting to-day the coal operators of Central Pennsylvania passed this resolution: "That the operators of the Central Pennsylvania district will not pay over forty cents per ton of 2,240 pounds or thirty-five cents per ton of 2,000 pounds for digging coal, in accordance with their resolution June 8, but will agree to advance this rate to fifty cents per gross ton, or forty-five cents per net ton May 1, 1895, provided our miners give us the evidence on or before March 1, 1895, that the other competing regions will pay the same rate.

Our miners are to accept or decline this proposition on or before July 2, 1894."

The World's Fair Rebuilt for the Pages of History.

The "Book of the Builders," one of the most artistic and magnificent publications ever issued is now being offered by the Pittsburg *Dispatch* to its readers. It is beyond question the greatest offer ever made by a newspaper. See the *Dispatch* for full information.

The Farmers' Institute.

The second annual farmers' institute for Cambria county was held at Ebensburg on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

These institutes are being held all over the state and attended with beneficial results. Part of the expense is born by the state, the total appropriation for this work being $9,500 annually. This was apportioned last year among the different counties of the state in the proportion of a minimum of $75 to each county and an additional allowance of two and one-half cents for each farm in the county under the census of 1890. Last season the counties of Elk, Forest, McKean, Pike and Potter did not ask for their quota, but several of these counties now demand their share. This will reduce the minimum apportionment of last year to $65 instead of $75. The allowance of two and one-half cents per farm will be retained. This apportionment gave Cambria county $110 for institutes. Under this mode of distribution the largest amount is drawn by Lancaster county with its apportionment of $225, and the smallest by Cameron of $70.

The citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity made great preparations to give the farmers a welcome to the second annual institute and the town was clad in holiday attire. The business houses and streets were decked with flags and bunting, and numerous arches, wreaths and banners were erected on the streets.

The institute was in charge of Hon. James J. Thomas, of Carroll township, the resident member of the state board of agriculture.

The attendance of farmers at the institute was not, however, what it should have been. Those who were here expressed themselves as being well pleased with their visit and benefitted by what they heard, but the dull times evidently kept many away.

The Reed band, of Johnstown, arrived on the 10 A. M. train on Tuesday and enlivened the town during the institute with selections of good music.

On Tuesday afternoon Hon. James J. Thomas called the meeting to order when Judge Barker and George Huntley were elected vice-presidents and Prof John McCormick secretary. Judge Barker then delivered an address of welcome and at the close of which he declined the position of vice-president and suggested the substitution of Adam Schettig, of Carroll township, which was accordingly made.

Among the prominent people from abroad who took part in the proceedings were: Thomas J. Edge, secretary of the state board of agriculture; Prof. S. B. Heiges, pomologist, agricultural department, Washington; J. T. Aliman, Grange lecturer and Populist candidate for governor, of Thompsonstown; B. H. Aliman, ornithologist of the state board of agriculture; Prof. Lawson, of Armstrong county; Prof. Butz, of the State College; W. C. Sloan, of the state board of agriculture, of Westmoreland county; State Senator N. B. Critchfield, of Somerset county; Col. Spangler, of Bellefonte, and many others.

Thomas W. Hughes, of Munster township, was appointed to take charge of the query box.

Addresses were then delivered by Senator Critchfield and Prof. J. T. Aliman.

During the session of the institute the Altus Glee Club, under the leadership of Prof. T. L. Gibson, sang a number of pieces in an artistic and creditable manner which were highly appreciated by the audience.

Prof. D. W. Lawson, of Armstrong county, read an essay on the "Geological Formation of Soils," after which the query box was opened and a number of questions discussed.

In the evening Prof. Butts, of the State Agricultural College, addressed the institute on "Our Homes," and Dr. B. H. Warren on "Ornithology."

Wednesday morning was spent in discussing a number of questions which came from the query box.

On Wednesday at 1 o'clock the speakers and others connected with the institute were taken out for a drive and on their return expressed themselves as highly pleased with the pure air and grand scenery surrounding our mountain town.

On Wednesday afternoon Prof. Aliman spoke on "Organization;" Dr. Warren on "Taxidermy," and Congressman Hicks on "Organization." J. F. McKenrick, Esq., read an essay on "A Boy," and Giles D. Price, Esq., of Erie, delivered an address on "The Dangers that Threaten Our Country."

The institute, as we have said, was a success in every way with the exception of the attendance of farmers, their number being limited.

Real Estate Transfers.

Peter Shira's executors to Joseph P. Shero, Carroll township; consideration $1,900.

George Cowan's administrator to John J. Pfarr, Johnstown, $1,400.

Sheriff of Cambria county to Ephraim M. Kuntz, Johnstown, $1,900.

August Lillia to August Johnson, Morrellville, $500.

Cambria Iron Company to Charles Krouse, East Conemaugh $350.

Charles D. Loraine et ux. to M. B. Childs, Jackson township, $1.

James M. Walters et ux. to Maggie Murty, Johnstown, $65.

Charles Krouse to Mary E. Suder, East Conemaugh, $325.

W. B. Auman to Morgan J. Cramer, Chest township, $572.

Gale Heslop et ux. to Mary S. Overdorff, Morrellville, $535.

Susan Louther to Levi Brehm, Johnstown, $300.

A. B. Cooper et ux. to Michael Boyer, Coopersdale, $1,400.

Jacob D. Roddy et ux. to Annie M. Govier, Johnstown, $1,300.

Walter Strayer to Magaret Roth, Morrellville, $800.

Catharine Welcher et vir to Catharine Block et al., Johnstown, $1,500.

John J. Teeter et ux. to Harry C. Ullery, West Taylor township, $75.

Almira B. Myers to Frank Smith, Roxbury.

A. J. Noel et ux. to H. C. McNulty, Hastings, $700.

L. K. Christoff et al. to Gabriel Christoff, Patton, $800.

Mary Taylor to James Caddy, Prospect, $165.

Ralph Toms et ux. to heirs James Caddy, Prospect, 225.

H. J. Buck et ux. to James Mulligan, Clearfield township, $300.

E. A. Zimmerman et ux. to F. J. and and J. B. O'Connor, Johnstown, $1,800.

J. A. Larkin to F. J. and J. B. O'Connor, Johnstown, $1,400.

Nicholas Kelier et ux. to John Geiselhart, Johnstown, $75.

J. C. Stineman et ux. to William Moore, Croyle township, $40.

Harriet Evans to George F. Evans, Lower Yoder township, $1.

Harriet Evans to George F. Evans, Lower Yoder township, $1.

Dr. C. Sheridan et ux. to Conrad Spencer, Lower Yoder township, $2,500.

Levi Miller to William Miller, Adams township, $2,000.

Catharine Miller et al. to Gilbert Havener, Adams township, $1,000.

Sarah D. Ellenberger et al. to John V. Shaffer, Richland township, $550.

Jennie Barron to McGarie Hosteter, Morrellville, $1,100.

J. C. Stineman et ux. to Elias Link, Croyle township, $80.

—The sheriff of Clearfield county on Tuesday closed up the livery stable of J. S. Gallagher, of Coalport, on executions aggregating about $5,000.

Miscellaneous Notices.

EBENSBURG, PA., APRIL 2, 1894—I have made arrangements with Professors Gibson and Biter, who will conduct the normal school this summer in Ebensburg, to give instructions in **Typewriting** and **Stenography** at reasonable rates. Students who wish to take up this course should write me at once for particulars. Students who desire to do so, can commence at any time from this date.
JENNIE CRAVER.
mch30

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of stockholders for election of directors of Lesson and Clearfield Coal and Coke Ouimpany will be held at the office of the Company at Frugality, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1894, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
B. O. HAGAN,
June 1, 1894. Secretary.

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the council chamber, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in July, $1,000.00.
THOS. DAVIS,
LESTER LARIMER, Secretary. President.

B. & B.

Quality, Style and Price.

Three considerations which must be of more than ordinary interest to our customers, or we'd not do a

MAIL ORDER BUSINESS

amounting as it does to hundreds of thousands annually.

New English Style Check Suitings—6 different colorings—42 inches wide, 60 cents a yard.

New Granite and Covert Suitings—46 to 56 inches, 75 cents to $1.20 per yard.

These are but single items from large re-assortments of fine stylish goods—a consistant renewal of newest, most stylish *Dress Goods, Silks and Suitings*, gives you a chance of buying "Up-to-Date" fabrics at this store throughout the entire season—and always at *Less Prices*.

Most elegant assortments of Novelty Taffeta and India Silks we've ever shown—30c, 65c, 75c, 85c, to $1.25.

Good quality printed *India Silks*—Navy and Black grounds with White Printings—25c to 35c a yard.

Wash Goods Department—a good-sized store in itself—Values without parallel.

Linen Flax Suitings—36 inches wide—40c a yard.

Fine Galatea Cloth—30 inches wide—15c, 20c, to 30c.

Killarney Hand-Spun Duck Suitings—soft finish—Plain Navy, and Pink and Blue stripes or White grounds—30 inches wide—25cts.

Fine French Organdies—beautiful in colors and designs, 32 inches wide—30cts.

French Jaconet Organdies—good printings 31 inches wide—20cts.

One lot 25c. fine *Zephyr Ginghams*—good colors, neat designs—30 inches wide—12½cts. a yard.

Colored Duck Suitings in plain colors and neat figures and dots—28 inches wide—10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c. to finest at 40c.

Write *Our M. O. Dept.* for samples, illustrated catalogue and price list—you'll soon learn the way of economical buying—and we'll get your patronage.

BOGGS & BUHL,

Allegheny, Pa.

JOHN PFISTER,

DEALER IN

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Hardware, Queensware,

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BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

VEGETABLES IN SEASON.

HARNESS, ETC.,

OPPOSITE JUNCTION HOTEL,

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$40.00 PER WEEK FOR WILLING WORKERS

of either sex, any age, in any part of the country, at the employment which we furnish. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. As capital is not required you run no risk. We supply you with all that is needed. It will cost you nothing to try the business. Any one can do the work. Beginners make money from the start. Failure is unknown with our workers. Every hour you labor you can easily make a dollar. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in three days at any ordinary employment. Send for free book containing the fullest information.

H. HALLETT & CO.,
Box 880,
PORTLAND, MAINE.

It is Dangerous to leave home at this season of the year without a ready supply of pure whiskey at hand.

MAX KLEIN'S Silver Age *at $1.50 per quart,*

Duquesne *at $1.25 per quart,*

Bear Creek *at $1.00 per quart,*

are highly recommended by physicians throughout the country. A few drops in a glass of water will destroy all germs

If your dealer does not handle them, send for catalogue and price list, mailed on application to
MAX KLEIN,
No. 82 Federal Street, ALLEGHENY, PA.
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STAR SHAVING PARLOR!

CENTRE STREET, EBENSBURG.

THIS well-known and long established Shaving Parlor is now located on Centre street, opposite the livery stable of O'Hara, Davis & Lath er, where the business will be carried on in the future. SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING done in the neatest and most artistic manner. Clean Towels a specialty.
☞Ladies waited on at their residences.
JAMES H. GANT,
Proprietor

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The firm of Mullen & Smith has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Robert Smith withdrawing from said firm. J. B. Mullen assuming payment of all debts due said firm. All persons indebted to said firm will please call and make immediate settlement either by cash or note.
J. B. MULLEN,
ROBERT SMITH.
Lilly, Pa., June 25, 1894

AGENTS WANTED by an old reliable firm; bigger profits, quick sales. SAMPLE FREE. A rare opportunity. Geo. A. [illegible], 852 Broadway, N. Y.

ALMOST BEYOND BELIEF!

A Hard-Times Benefit Irresistible in Force!

The Result of Shrewd Buying and Far-Seeing Management.

Our Spring Goods are now in. We can show you the Latest Styles in Dry Goods, Clothing, etc., at Astonishingly Low Prices.

BELOW WE QUOTE PRICES ON A FEW of our Many Big Bargains:

Dark wash calicoes.....5c. per yard
Blue prints.....6c. per yard, former price 8c
Crash.....5c. per yard
Dress ginghams, all patterns.....8c.

Lancaster : Ginghams at 7 Cents.

Muslin, full yard wide, for.....5c. per yard
Outing cloth, all patterns, at...8c. and 10c.
Carpet chain, 5-ply, all colors.....20c.
Ladies' vests, very fancy, at.....10c
All the LATEST NOVELTIES IN TRIMMINGS at close figures.
☞Special sale in LACE AND EMBROIDERIES from 2c. per yard up.

Clothing and Gents' Furnishings.

Our stock of clothing was never as complete as now. Any kind of cut or pattern you want.
Men's suits in sack only for.....$3.50
Better suits in any cut from.....$5.00 up
Youth's 3-piece suits from.....$2.00 up
Children's 2-piece suits from.....75c. up
Children's knee pants for.....15c

IN - GENTS' - FURNISHINGS

We Excell Many Larger Establishments.

Fancy laundried shirts with collar attached for.....46c
Latest style fancy laundried shirts with two collars for.....86c
Window blinds (in two colors only) with patent spring for only.....19c
Curtain poles complete for.....20c

Wall Paper--A Specialty--Wall Paper

☞Furniture, Trunks and Valises must go to make room.

Kitchen chairs, light or dark, for $2.75 per set.
Solid hardwood bedroom suit, eight pieces, for only.....$21.00
Cupboards, sinks, sideboards and lounges at very low prices.
☞These goods are all new and first grade work on them.

Special Drive in Shoes.

☞Here is my guarantee:

IF SHOES DON'T WEAR SATISFACTORILY, I WILL GIVE A NEW PAIR FREE.

P. S.—Shoes that I sell wear out.
Ladies' dongola tip, spring heel butt, opera or congress.....$1.25—are worth $2.00
Ladies' dongola, opera, button, $1.00—are worth $1.75.

WE CAN START YOU —IN— HOUSEKEEPING —AT— ANY FIGURE FROM $20 to $2,000.

Russet, button or lace—a few left....$1.50—are worth $2.50.
Ladies' dongola tip Blucher....$2.50—are worth $3.00.
Ladies' Oxford tie in Russet, patent leather and dongola, all shapes and styles.....75c. and up

Ladies' Slippers, 50c.

AND UPWARDS.

Children's spring heel, button, sizes 5 to 8.....50c
Infants' shoes from.....25c up
A very stylish shoe for men, congress or lace.....$1.25—are worth $2.00

A so'id leather working shoe for wear, n shoddy.....90c. a pair
If you want a nice dress shoe Satin calf, congress or lace....$1.75—they are worth $3.00.
Men's stylish tip Blucher calf....$2.50—are worth $4.00.

Men's Fine Concordan

Lace, Hand-sewed, for $3.00—they are worth $5.00.

Men's Extra Fine Kangaroo

Lace or Congress, $2.50.

WE MAKE

A LEADER

on a hand-sewed Kangaroo, lace or congress, for

$3.25.

You cannot duplicate this shoe in any other store for less than

$6.00.

☞Give us a call for Shoes and you will be convinced that we carry the Best Line in town for Wear, Style and Low Prices.
Yours,

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Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

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Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

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Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

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Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

ACCOUNTS
Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended. Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.
Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

A. E. PATTON, President. WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier.

THE

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OF PATTON.

PATTON, Cambria Co., Pa.

Capital, paid up, - - $50,000.

Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals received upon the most favorable terms consistent with safe and conservative Banking.

Steamship Tickets for sale by all the leading Lines and Foreign Drafts payable in any of the principal cities of the Old World.

All correspondence will have our personal and prompt attention.

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Treatment of all Chronic Affections, Diseases of Women and troubles requiring Surgical Aid. Office hours up to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M. 1222 12TH AVENUE, ALTOONA, PA.
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Annual District Report

Of the School Directors of Dean district for the school year ending on the first Monday of June, 1894.

SCHOOLS.	
Whole number of schools	5
Average number of months taught	6
TEACHERS.	
Number of male teachers employed	3
Number of female teachers employed	3
Average salaries of males per month	$ 38 00
Average salaries of females per month	31 33
SCHOLARS	
Number of male scholars attending all the schools in the district	64
Number of female scholars attending all the schools in the district	79
Whole number in attendance	143
Average daily attendance of scholars in the district	89
Average percentage of attendance	77
Cost of each pupil per month	$ 8 63
TAX AND RATE PER CENT.	
Number of mills levied for school purposes	6
Number of mills levied for building purposes	2
Amount levied for school purposes	$ 813 28
Amount levied for building purposes	278 21
Total amount levied	$1,111 41
RECEIPTS.	
State appropriation for the year ending June, 1895	$ 288 98
From collector, including taxes of all kinds	972 39
From loans since last report	94 15
From county treasurer, for unseated lands since last report	480 38
From all other sources, as sales of houses or lands, liquor fines, etc	29 75
Total receipts	$1,979 65
EXPENDITURES.	
Building and furnishing houses	$ 57 60
Renting, repairing, etc	12 26
Teach rs' wages	1,365 00
Fuel and contingencies	62 62
Fees of collector, $54 61, and Treasurer, $58 09	92 69
Salary of Secretary	25 00
Debt and interest paid	46 75
Other expenses	103 22
Text books, $71 35; supplies, $100	171 35
Total expenditures	$1,812 99
Cash on hand	$ 166 66
RESOURCES.	
Amount due district from all sources	$ 94 75

Estimated value of School property.....$4 000 00
We hereby certify that we have examined the above and find it correct.
H. K. HARTS,
WM. HILDEBRAND, } Auditors.
Witness our hands this 4th day of June, 1894
ROBT. LITZINGER, President
H. W. BROWN, Secretary.
June 22, 1894 3.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect May 27, 1894.

Connections at Cresson.

EAST.

Seashore Express, week days	6 50 a m
Altoona Accommodation, week days	9 25 a m
Day Express, daily	11 04 a m
Altoona Express, daily	1 00 p m
Mail Express, daily	5 17 p m
Philadelphia Express, daily	8 12 p m

WEST.

Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 14 a m
Pacific Express, daily	8 37 a m
Way Passenger, week days	2 36 p m
Mail Train, week days	4 26 p m
Fast Line, daily	8 28 p. m
Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 54 p m

Ebensburg Branch.

Trains leave as follows: 7.20, 10.20 a. m., and 3.30 p. m and

AFTER THE NEXT SEA FIGHT.

The Victor Liable to Be Embarrassed in Disposing of His Prize.

When one battle ship captures another in midocean in the next naval war, what is she to do with her prize, asks the Philadelphia Times. In the old days of wooden walls there was no difficulty in the practice. If the captured ship could float a prize crew was put aboard and all practicable sail was made for the nearest friendly port, while the victor continued on her cruise; or, if both ships were badly injured, both put into harbor. But nowadays the position of a prize crew would be far from commanding. The captured vessel could not be managed by her captors—she would have to remain in charge of her own engineers and her own firemen, and the victors, instead of sailing the ship, while the prisoners remained under hatches, would be reduced to the status of a police, and thus would the opportunity for a recapture be greatly increased. For, while in the old days the entire captured crew were disarmed and imprisoned, the noncombatants of a captured battle ship would have to be given their liberty, practically speaking, and much might be accomplished by a couple of second engineers with their wits about them. For instance, would it be so difficult to superinduce a slight explosion in the port engine and under cover of the confusion to liberate the prisoners? Again, the armament of a modern battle ship would complicate affairs. Relatively to the powers of a machine gun the prize crew would be greatly disproportionate in strength, since the chances for the prisoners to obtain control of one of these engines would be increased by the freedom of their noncombatants.

Altogether the number of men required for police duty on a captive battle ship would be very large, and a victorious ship would have to reduce the efficiency of her own gun crews to an unpleasant extent. It would probably be found necessary in almost every case for the captor to stand by and accompany her prize home across the Atlantic or the Pacific, as the case might be. And this would be a double incentive to the conquered to effect a swift and noiseless recapture of their own ship, for if they did so one unexpected torpedo or discharge of a twelve-inch gun, carefully aimed, might very easily turn the fortune of war entirely in their favor. In other words, and not to define too closely upon the possibilities of the case, the capture of a battle ship in an ocean duel in the next naval war will by no means ease the mind of the successful commander. He will have a leviathan on his hands that it will tax all his energy and cleverness to bring safely into port, and there may be moments when he will be tempted to lock up every mother's son of her engineers and firemen in the military tops and run her home under jury sails.

PLENTY OF PAINT.

The Youthful Alma-Tadema Gained One Appreciative Admirer.

Alma-Tadema, the eminent artist, is a great advocate of work. "Nothing can be done well without taking trouble," he says; "you must work hard if you mean to succeed." The writer of an article upon this artist in the Century says that he has no patience with would-be dilettanti, who pester all busy professional people with fatuous inquiries about their ways of work, such as: "Now, what color would you use if you were going to paint a bluebell?"

He has a broad and genial sense of humor, and possesses a fund of amusing anecdotes astonishingly large; and his friends are frequently amazed at his aptness in bringing out of his treasury an appropriate anecdote or bon mot for every occasion.

I have heard Mr. Alma-Tadema tell a story of the fate of two unsuccessful pictures of his student days. One of them was returned unsold by the committee of the Brussels exhibition in 1859—the subject, I believe, was of a house on fire, with people rescuing the victims.

His fellow students were asked into the studio of the rejected painter, and were invited to jump through the canvas, the owner of it leading the way by leaping, head first, through the oily flames.

The other story was of a large-sized, square picture, which came back hopelessly, again and again, to the easel of its creator until at last it was cut out of its frame, and was given to an old woman to use as a table-cover.

The picture was praised by at least one person who appreciated its excellence, for this old lady remarked that it "was much better than those common oilcloth things that always let the water through, for this one of Mr Tadema's making was a good thick one, with plenty of paint on it."

A Curious Custom.

It is an old saying that every dog has his day. According to an English authority, that day is neither very long or specially comfortable in Fiji. It is impossible to keep foreign dogs alive for much more than a couple of years. Those born there may live four years. The cause of this mortality is a species of worm that lives in the blood vessels, arteries and heart. Adult specimens of this parasite sometimes measure as much as five inches, and the blood of some animals is actually swarming with them. Puppies are often troubled with them, although it seems to take about six months to develop them to a troublesome stage. When a dog is attacked, it begins with a sharp barking, which is at once recognized as the beginning of poor Fido's last chapter. Thus far no remedy has been found or even suggested. The same parasite is found in dogs in eastern Asia, and identical symptoms are noted. The animal may live six months to two years after the first indications are observed.

Talismans of the Shah.

Among the numerous talismans which the shah of Persia carries with him on his travels is a circle of amber which fell from Heaven in Mahomet's time and renders the wearer invulnerable, a casket of gold which makes him invisible at will, and a star which is potent to make conspirators instantly confess their crimes. But that talisman of good health and morals, the bathtub, the shah does not carry about, says the World. In place thereof he has vials of Araby odors with which he perfumes his royal carcass.

The Fabulous Cockatrice.

The cockatrice, like the basilisk, was one of the fabled monsters of antiquity. Its very look was fatal to life. It breathed fire, and on that account could only live in desert regions, where there was no danger of its fiery exhalations consuming vegetation. Travelers who were forced to cross a desert formerly took with them a cock, whose crowing, it was believed, would kill all the cockatrices in hearing.

The German Wife-Beater.

In Germany when a man is convicted of beating his wife he is allowed to continue his work, is looked after by the police, and arrested every Saturday and locked up until Monday morning, when he is again delivered over to his employer. His wages are given to his wife. If he won't work he is taken to jail, where he has to work harder than outside.

A FOOL never wants to learn, but the WISE MAN reads that

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GREAT MOSQUE OF DAMASCUS.

Rebuilding of the Famous Fane Now in Rapid Progress.

A correspondent of the London Times gives some interesting facts in relation to the recent burning of the great mosque of Damascus, once the ancient cathedral of St. John the Baptist. The Turkish government has exerted every effort since the calamity to prevent any report of it from being published. He says: "The Christians were accused by some at the time of setting the building on fire; but, as the fire broke out in the high roof of the building a little before noon, the accusation was so manifestly absurd that it had little influence on the Moslem mind. Had it occurred at night, when the facts might not have been so manifest, the report would have met with readier acceptance, and it is impossible to say what, in that case might have been the consequences, to the Christians. Moreover, as there was a high wind blowing toward the Christian quarter, if it had been at night when people were asleep, the destruction must have been much more extensive. The work of rebuilding seems to have been taken in hand with vigor. A gentleman in the city recently taking a ride with his wife and son outside the gates, met hundreds of men bringing in the large poplar beams for the work, which they were drawing in carts by ropes, with loud singing and clapping of hands. The riders at once turned away by another road, giving them as wide a berth as possible, for it is hardly safe for a Christian to get among them in their present mood. The library, containing books and manuscripts of priceless value, was saved from the flames; and nothing of value was lost, excepting the most precious gem of all—namely: 'Othman's Koran,' which was deposited in a place apart, and was not thought of until too late. This is said to have been (and probably really was) one of the very four exemplars deposited by the Caliph Othman, A. H. 30, in the four great mosques of Mecca, Medina, Kufa and Damascus—the only surviving copy. These were to be kept there as the sole authoritative copies—after all others had been called in from every quarter of the Moslem empire and committed to the flames. It is a matter of congratulation that the ancient inscription in Greek on the cathedral wall—over the silversmiths' and sandal-makers' bazar—has not been injured. It is the thirteenth verse of Psalm cxlv., the name of Christ being added thus: 'Thy kingdom, O Christ, is an everlasting kingdom, and thy dominion is from generation to generation.'"

THE WILDERNESS OF CEYLON.

A Deaf Elephant Supposed to Be Sacred to Buddha.

We were in the absolute wilderness of upland Ceylon, where the virgin beauty and freshness of nature unspoiled by man instills a new sensation into every soul which vibrates to her mysterious voice, says Cornhill Magazine. The rolling green patenas are cut off sheer and straight from the encircling belts of jungle as though measured off by human hands, a striking feature of these elevated regions which has never been satisfactorily explained. The mountain ranges which inclose the grassy plains are clothed from base to summit with primeval forest, heavily draped with moss which forms a green fringe, hanging from every bough.

An appalling loneliness broods over the scene, no song of bird stirs the silence, and the deathlike hush which reigns over the gloomy forest is unbroken even by the rustle of a leaf, for noon is the midnight of the tropics and the black depths of the haunted jungle are wrapped in spellbound sleep. At nightfall the lithe cheetah glides stealthily through the shadows and crouches for his prey among the crowding trees. The branching antlers of the elk rise above the tangled undergrowth and the moose deer browses in the shade of the mossy boughs along which the wildcat creeps, while the savage boar roots among the fallen leaves.

When the rising moon illuminates the lonely landscape, herds of wild elephants emerge from the dark jungle and roam over the vast expanse of desolate country which still renders the interior of Ceylon almost an unknown land. The elephant grass which breaks the uniformity of the undulating plain and rustling sheaves of lungi grass, is the forage for such the stragglers of the herd scour the patenas, and many Cingalese superstitions linger round this elevated tableland.

The recent spoor of an elephant marks our track and ceases at a deep pool known to be a favorite drinking place of the wild animals which haunt the jungle. A deaf elephant frequently perambulates the Elk plains. He is supposed to be sacred to Buddha, and, therefore, invulnerable, no sportsman having hitherto succeeded in piercing his hide—a fact probably due to the great age of the animal.

AN EXPENSIVE EXPERIENCE.

A Student of Vivisection Who Visited Africa and Acquired Costly Knowledge.

One of the most curious expeditions ever planned by man was that once undertaken by Dr. J. A. Bunting, of Portland, says the Lewistown (Me.) Journal. During all his life he had been a close student of the philosophy of digestion, and for the purpose of his investigations he had that remarkable Canadian, Alexis St. Martin, in his care for twenty years. In order to clinch matters and provide facts for some of the doubting Thomases, Dr. Bunting cast about for some one else upon whom he might continue to experiment. He could think of but one plan, and that was to go into Africa, buy two slaves and operate upon their stomachs. By opening the body near the fifth rib and perforating the stomach a condition could be produced similar to that existing in the case of St. Martin. Therefore the doctor purchased his supplies and sailed across to Tunis in the north of Africa. There he hired a native chief with forty of his followers, paying them a liberal retaining fee and promising them alluring largess when the trip should be ended. They set forth. The doctor carried $5,000 in his inside pocket, and the chief probably lay awake four nights thinking about the matter. At any rate on the fifth night he sneaked into the doctor's tent and delivered a little address at the point of two pistols. When he had concluded the doctor passed over his ducats and the chief passed over the border along with his renegade band. They helped themselves to the supplies that suited their artless and unenlightened tastes. The doctor came back without a retinue and with a deal of experience that will never appear in a medical work.

Namby Pamby.

The term "namby pamby," which has come to be applied to a person of vacillating character, as well as to weak literary productions, was originated by the poet Pope. He applied it to some puerile verses that had been written by an obscure poet—one Ambrose Phillips—addressed to the children of a peer. The first half of the term is meant as a baby way of pronouncing Amby, a pet nickname for Ambrose, and the second half is simply a jingling word to fit it.

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ALL EYE OPERATIONS SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED BY HIM

Six Physicians Did Not Do Her Stomach Any Good, But Dr. Salm Cured Her.

For five years I have suffered terribly with stomach trouble and all the resulting ailments, such as headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc., to such a bad degree that I did not care how soon I would die. In that time I was treated by six different doctors, but none of them did me any good. To the contrary, I grew worse and worse; to work was out of the question. I grew weaker and weaker on account of not being able to retain any kind of food on my stomach. I began treatment with Dr. Salm three months ago, and am now a different woman. I have never vomited once since the first treatment; and to make a long story short, I can once more with a good deal of pleasure attend to my daily labors.

MRS. MARY STEVENS.
Gallitzin, Pa.

On Account of Twenty Years' Continued Suffering and No Relief I Prayed to Die, but was Cured by Dr. Salm.

For twenty years I suffered the most excruciating tortures all on account of kidney trouble. The pain in my back was terrible, and many times when I stooped I did not know how to straighten up again. Often I had to go to bed for a week at a time, and in the end could not attend my regular labor any more. Gradually all the other organs became affected, my bladder became in such a condition that I did not care whether I lived or died; indeed I prayed for the latter often. The home doctors could not cure me, so I put myself under Dr Salm's care, and I released the day that I did so, for to-day I am quite a different woman, willing and anxious to enjoy life once more. I feel splendidly and am confident that the doctor will cure me in he time he has set, and I have come to the conclusion that one should never give up hope as long as they can obtain the services of this wonderful physician.

MRS. J. W. SHOOK.
Spring Mills, Centre county, Pa.

I Could Not Walk Straight Any More. Dr Salm Cured Me After Eight Other Doctors Had Failed.

For the last twenty years I have suffered untold agonies with a pain in my back and over the region of the kidneys. I had to get up regularly every hour at night to pass water, the pain on these occasions being almost unbearable and almost bent me double, so that after a while I could not walk straight any more; even the movement of my limbs produced the most excruciating pains. Of course I became very much emaciated on account of having no appetite to work was out of the question; eight doctors who treated me could not make out what was the matter, hence their medicines did not do me any good. Home medicines and highly recommended patent medicines had no effect whatever. Dr Salm has cured me, and although I am 71 years of age, I feel almost as very well now and can once more attend to my daily labors.

MRS. SOPHIA HENRY.
Two Lick, Indiana county, Pa.

Inward Trouble Cured by Dr Salm After the Best Physicians in the County Had Failed.

Our daughter Agnes has been ailing with some inward trouble for over 3 years. I made her very miserable and fit for nothing. She tried to be cured by the best doctors obtainable here, but without success. That Dr. Salm made a correct diagnosis at his first visit the splendid results of the treatment have proven, for she is once more able to lend a helping hand. We can recommend the Doctor highly.

J. N. FISHBURN.
Bellefonte, Pa.

Cross-Eye Operation Made Successfully by Dr Salm.

Our little boy, Clyde, had scarlet fever when he was two years of age. It left him cross-eyed in both eyes. Dr. Salm operated on them and they are now perfectly straight. The boy was not given any chloroform, and the operation was painless.

BERT BEIGHTOL.
Pine Glenn, Centre county, Pa.

A Case of Catarrh of Fifteen Years' Standing Cured by Dr. Salm.

I have had a bad case of catarrh for 15 years. It gradually affected all my senses. I became weaker daily, caught cold in the best of weather and became miserable generally. I tried several doctors to get rid of the disease, but they did not help me any. I took lots of patent medicines, but might just as well have thrown my money away. Since Dr. Salm treated me I grew better steadily, and am once more a man, and I am certain the Doctor understands his business.

GEO. F. WALKER,
Milesburg, Centre county, Pa.

After Twelve Years of Suffering Dr. Salm Has Cured Me of a Bad Case of Catarrh.

For the last twelve years I have had a bad case of catarrh, with all its attending symptoms. For the last six years it bothered me a good deal hardly being without a cold, making me miserable generally. I tried three different physicians but to no avail, and even awhile I took your Dr Salm to cure catarrh, for I do not take cold any more, no scabs form any more in my nose as here before, and I must say that I consider myself all healed with the Doctor's treating.

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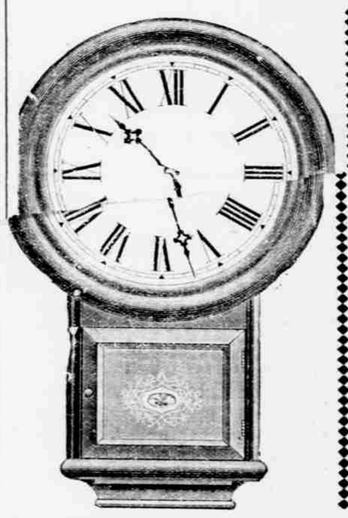

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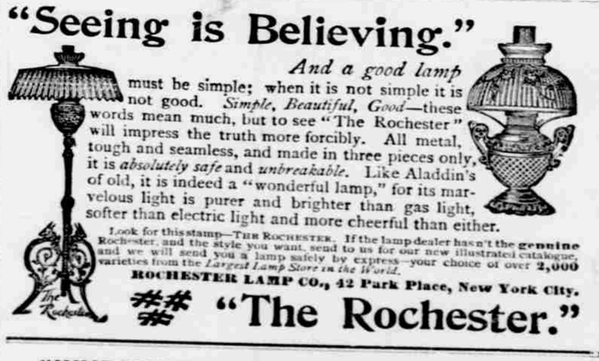

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HEROIC LOYALTY.

English Soldiers Who Sang "God Save the Queen" in the Face of Death.

The Pall Mall Budget lately had the following account of how Maj. Wilson and his party met their fate in their attempt to capture Lobengula: On Maj. Wilson and his party returning with Capt. Borrow's reenforcements to the king's scherm in the morning they were received by a volley from part of the Inguba and Imbisu regiment, who had orders to take up their position on the road by which Maj. Wilson and his party would return. On receiving the volley Maj. Wilson retired into the bush toward the river, but he found his party surrounded on all sides by natives, numbering from twenty-five hundred to three thousand at the very least. The orders from the Indunas to their men were that on reaching Maj. Wilson's party they were to shoot the horses first. This order the Matabele proceeded to carry into effect. Maj. Wilson's party keeping up a heavy fire all the time. The horses, which Maj. Wilson had tied together in a ring, were soon all shot. The Englishmen then lay down behind them and kept up a steady fire with such good effect that they succeeded in driving off the Matabele for a short time, but, reenforcements arriving from across the river, the attack was again renewed. The fight must have lasted some three hours. A number of soldiers were seen to be wounded, and their ammunition began to run short. Then the natives gradually crept up closer, shooting anyone they could. The Induna describes Maj. Wilson most accurately by his dress and the hat he wore, and states that he was wounded in several places and covered with blood, while another wounded man stood by his side loading rifles and handing them to him. Maj. Wilson and his men fought desperately to the very last. The Induna said that as the supreme moment came the Englishmen who were still able to rise stood shoulder to shoulder, took off their hats, and joined in a song, the kind of a song that he (the Induna) had heard missionaries sing to the natives. The Matabele then rushed up, and while the men were singing what we suppose to have been "God Save the Queen," they were overwhelmed by the natives and assegaied. The Induna estimated that the Matabele lost eight to every one of the thirty-four white men killed, and said that Lobengula's warriors lay round the dead white men like grass.

ANCIENT WORKERS IN GLASS.

Productions Four Thousand Years Old Show a High Order of Artistic Taste.

The glass blowers of ancient Thebes are known to have been as proficient in that particular art as is the most scientific craftsman of the same trade of the present day, after a lapse of forty centuries of so-called "progress." They were well acquainted with the art of staining glass, says the St. Louis Republic, and are known to have produced that commodity in great profusion and perfection. Rosellini gives an illustration of a piece of stained glass known to be four thousand years old which displayed artistic taste of high order, both in tint and design. In this case the color is struck through the vitrified structure, and he mentions designs struck entirely in pieces from a half to three-quarters of an inch thick, the color being perfectly incorporated with the structure of the piece, and exactly the same on both the obverse and reverse sides. The priests of Ptah at Memphis were adepts in the glassmakers' art, and not only did they have factories for manufacturing the common crystal variety, but they had learned the vitrifying of the different colors and of imitating precious stones to perfection. Their imitations of the amethyst and of the various other colored gems were so true to nature that even now after they have lain in the desert sands from two to four thousand years it takes an expert to distinguish the genuine articles from the spurious. It has been shown that besides being experts in glassmaking and coloring they used also the diamond in cutting and engraving. In the British museum there is a beautiful piece of stained glass with an engraved emblazonment of the monarch Thothmes III., who lived thirty-four hundred years ago.

THE NEGRO WITNESS.

When Bright and Intellectual He Is the Best Kind to Go Upon the Stand.

"Every lawyer who has ever tried a case in which there is a vigorous dispute as to the facts," said a state judge, "appreciates what we call a good witness. My observation is that a darky, if he is of the bright, intellectual variety, makes the best kind of a witness. In the first place he thoroughly enjoys it, is prompt in attendance, and you can always rely upon his being in place when you call him. Then again, his asseverations on the witness stand have nothing uncertain about them; his imagination is as strong as that of a woman, and, woman-like, he is just as positive of what he imagines he saw as he is of what he actually saw. Added to these virtues is the fact that he is a zealous partisan. If you do him the honor to ask him to be a witness for you, he considers it as little as he can do in return to win your case for you it swearing will win it, and he thinks it will.

"The law has a mystic fascination for him; he loves its mystery, and loves to drown his senses in the oblivion of its incomprehensibility. And when he goes to court, he keeps his eyes and ears open, and really learns and remembers a good deal of its technicalities in a sort of superficial way, and is very fond of making a display of it."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A Striking Outfit.

Sir Thomas Robinson, a wealthy Englishman of the last century, was a tall, uncouth man, and his appearance was rendered still more striking by his hunting dress, which consisted of a tight green jacket, buckskin breeches and a fur cap. He once set off in his hunting suit to pay a visit to his sister in Paris, and he arrived at the house while there was a large company at dinner. The servant announced "Monsieur Robinson," and in walked this remarkable figure, to the amazement of the guests. One of them, a French abbe, lifted his fork three times to his mouth and each time laid it down without tasting the food. Unable at last to restrain his curiosity he burst out eagerly: "Excuse me, monsieur, are you the famous Robinson Crusoe, so remarkable in history?"

French Mothers.

There is nothing more touching and noble in the world than the intimacy between a French mother and daughter—the mother giving to her daughter all her time, all her thoughts, molding her with infinite devotion, living for her alone, writes Th. Bentzon in the Ladies' Home Journal. She accompanies her to her lessons, directs her reading, watches day and night to guard that ideal purity which by a singular inconsequence will be sacrificed, ninety chances out of a hundred, to a man whose life will have been quite the contrary. The mother cannot reform marriage as it exists in France—it is an institution full of defects—but she can teach to her daughter all the virtues to meet the sorrows which almost certainly await her.

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DEAR SIRS: For 20 years I was troubled with heart disease. Would frequently have falling spells and smothering at night. Had to sit up or get out of bed to breathe. Had pain in my left side and back most of the time; at last I became dropsical. I was very nervous and nearly worn out. The least excitement would cause me to faint. I was also troubled with fluttering. For the last fifteen years I could not sleep on my left side or back until began taking your *New Heart Cure*. I had not taken it very long until I felt much better, and I can now sleep on either side or back without the least discomfort. I have no pain, smothering, dropsy, no wind on stomach or other disagreeable symptoms. I am able to do all my own housework without any trouble and consider myself cured.

Elkhart, Ind., 1888. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

It is now four years since I have taken any medicine. Am in better health than I have been in 40 years. I honestly believe that *Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure* saved my life and made me a well woman. I am now 62 years of age, and able to do a good day's work.

May 29th, 1892. MRS ELMIRA HATCH.

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THE LAW AND THE DOG.

Two Interesting Decisions of Questions in Massachusetts Courts.

If one interferes with two dogs that are fighting and is bitten by one of them he cannot recover damages unless he shows that he was in the exercise of due care. The full bench of the supreme court lately so held, according to the Boston Transcript, in the case of Artemus Hodgson against Charles H. Hodgson and William T. Tapley.

The three parties live in Dedham. The plaintiff was out riding, accompanied by his two dogs. A shepherd dog owned by the defendant followed the carriage and got into a fight with one of the plaintiff's dogs. He went up to the dogs and seized the defendant's dog, when it turned on him and bit his hand. The suit was brought under public statutes, chapter 102, section 93, and the plaintiff claimed he was not obliged to prove at the trial that he was in the exercise of due care. The court holds that he was not. "In the case at bar the plaintiff voluntarily submitted himself to danger and we have no doubt that the ruling of the court below was right."

Another dog-bite case to call forth an expounding of the law is that of Jesse O. Boulester, of Rockland, against Charles W. Parsons, of Hingham. The bite in this case was inflicted upon a horse, which died in consequence and the plaintiff sued for loss. The plaintiff's brother was driving an express wagon drawn by a pair of horses, along a country road, and in the rear of this wagon was another horse attached to a single wagon. The defendant's dog ran out of his master's yard and bit the horse attached to the single vehicle.

The defendant contended it was negligence on the part of the plaintiff to lead a horse harnessed in a wagon behind as was this one, and therefore the plaintiff requested the court to instruct the jury in substance as follows: "A man has a right to lead a horse in the way and manner described, and the mere fact that he was so leading a horse is not such evidence of negligence as would preclude the plaintiff from recovering in this action for the bite of the dog." The judge at the trial refused so to rule and submitted the question to the jury whether the method of traveling alongside was negligent and was such as to invite attack by the dog. The jury found the defendant, and to the refusal of the court to rule as above the plaintiff excepted.

The full court sustains the plaintiff's exceptions and says: "We are of opinion that the ruling requested should have been given in substance. While the doctrine of contributory negligence has been often said to apply to an action on the public statute, chapter 102, section 93, and we do not doubt it does apply where the plaintiff incites or provokes a dog, and it may be in other cases, the doctrine has no application to the case of the leading of a horse behind a wagon in the simply a condition and not in the sense a contributing cause of the injury. * * * To hold that the question whether leading a horse behind a wagon should be submitted to the jury as evidence of negligence on the part of the plaintiff in inducing an attack by a dog, would render it necessary to submit to the jury the question whether the color of the horse or of the wagon, or of the clothes of the driver might not have induced an attack. The law does not put this respon the characteristics or prejudices of dogs."

IS THERE A SIXTH SENSE?

The Experience of Instinct That Some Members of the Brute Creation.

It is more frequently a question, in the case of birds than in that of animals, says Pearson's Weekly, whether they depend upon the sense of sight in finding their way in flight, or have some "sixth sense," unknown to us, as the writer recently reported to the west of Scotland has directed attention to this point. One day there was a dense fog covering the water and concealing all the shore. A rook, which was out in a boat, and which he wished to land, he was entirely at a loss as to the points of the compass. In this predicament he noticed that several rooks belonging to rookeries near were compelled to rest on the shore with him until the fog lifted and they were able to get away, bearing by sight. It will be seen that by a certain class of naturalists the rook is so far done away with as to have lost the instinctive faculty, or not enough to admit that it has acquired experience, and, relying upon this and less upon the sense of vision, the bird may lost some of its perceptive power.

Along with this observation of rooks comes another equally interesting from the same source. A party of sportsmen were rowing in the middle of a Scotch loch. Near them was seen a track in the water, which was expected to be that of a salmon swimming with his back fin above the surface. The creature was followed and found to be a mole making a straight line across the water. Even if its straight course were accounted for, the mole was lifted from the water in a scoop and tossed in the air. When it fell in the water again it was headed in a different direction. The first time the animal did was to exchange ends, and then pursue a direct line. The experiment was repeated with the same result. It is hard to account how a creature swimming under the water could be guided by sight. If vision served in this case why should it not serve the same purpose in the case of a bird? Or, on the other hand, if birds enjoy a "sixth sense" why should the mole share the gift with them? And if the mole, why not other animals—even man?

Dogs in Railroad Cars.

Belgium leads the way in the importance which it accords to dogs. According to a decision just rendered by the government, which controls the railroads of the kingdom, a dog is as much entitled to a seat in a railway compartment as its owner. In the event of the latter has purchased a ticket for the animal, and when a compartment is made to hold ten persons or eight human beings and two dogs, the compartment is henceforth to be regarded as full. It is to be hoped, however, that on busy days the dogs will be willing to stand to allow the lady, though to judge from the way which canine pets appear to be treated in Belgium it seems more likely that ladies will be requested to give up their seats to dogs.

Forbade Him to Salute.

One of the most painful scenes in Kossuth's exile was his interview with the present at the deathbed of his mother. She lived in poverty in Brussels, and she expressed a desire to see her son once more before she died. The Belgian government of that day would not grant his request to visit her, but nevertheless he consented to be arrested wherever he went by an officer of police. He might have committed the degrading condition, says one biographer, for her sake, but no sooner did his mother hear of it than she begged him to come to her, and she expired the last days of 1852, bless